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NO. 48.

THE BLOODY APACHES.

THE PRESIDENT SAYS THEY
MUST BE CLEANED OUT.

Forsythe's Account of his First Fight
—Hanlan Wins the Race with
Trickett—Miscellaneous
Telegrams.

The Arizona War.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The president has decided to put down the Indian outbreak in Arizona as soon as possible, and has so expressed himself to the secretary of war; who has been instructed to take prompt and vigorous measures to that end. An order is issued for more troops to proceed to the scene of the trouble in Arizona, and aid the troops there in preventing further acts of violence, and bringing the hostilities to speedy justice. These re-enforcements will consist of the first infantry, now in Texas, the 4th infantry on the Union Pacific R. R., department of the Platte, the 3d cavalry, also in the department on the Platte, and part of the 9th cavalry, department of Missouri. The president is in earnest in the matter, and in his own words to a prominent army officer, he intends to make a "clean sweep." The probabilities are, that the troops in Arizona and New Mexico will be united in one command, under a brigadier general, yet to be assigned to that duty.

FORSYTHE'S STORY.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan furnishes the following from reports of Col. Geo. A. Forsythe on his recent operations against the hostile Apaches. The report is dated Stein's Pass station, April 25: "I fed my horses at 3:30 a. m. on the 23d inst., and watered as soon as possible from a tank car which I had ordered here from San Juan station. I got off at six and started directly across the Gila plain to strike the direct road to Richmond. I ordered Lieut. McDonald to take six scouts and two enlisted men of Capt. Callahan's company and try and cut off any trails along the southeastern end of Stein's pass. At his request I dismounted one of his own scouts and gave him Yuma Bill, who spoke excellent English, and was regarded as one of the best of the Indian scouts. I also sent out six dismounted Indians along the base of the same range, though further out on the foot hills. When about two or three miles from camp, Lieut. McDonald sent word that he had struck a trail two hours old, of ten Indians, dismounted, who were going in our direction. He also asked additional enlisted men, whom I sent. An hour later he sent word that fifteen more Indians had joined the trail, and had with them mules and two horses. I sent back with my messenger two more enlisted men and continued my march. He had now turned the southern end of the pass and was moving along the base of the range in a northwesterly direction. I was moving across the plain, and was probably 150 miles on my way, when one of the Indian scouts came in with his horse on a dead run, and stated that four of the scouts were killed, including Yuma Bill, and that Lieut. McDonald and his men were standing off a large body of Chiricahuas, and I must hasten to save them. I turned at once and trotted and galloped sixteen miles to the point indicated by the Indian. I met McDonald about twelve miles from where I started, who told me the scouts were falling back on foot, the Indians not following them. He had been chased closely by another small band of mounted Indians, who came near cutting him off. I soon came up to the party, who were all right, the attacking force of Indians having retreated, on seeing my command approaching so rapidly. It seems these Apaches had been trailing the party, and ambushed them from behind rocks, firing upon them when not twenty feet distant. They mortally wounded Yuma Bill and killed three others of the scouts instantly. Bill saw them three or four seconds before they fired, and shouted "Watch out Lieutenant," and McDonald was quick enough to turn his body and horse's head just as they fired, and he was the only one of the advance party who escaped. I found the Indians strongly entrenched on the left of the canyon, and in the middle of it, which was an outlying mass of rock about 400 feet in height. I realized that the body of Indians was greatly in excess of twenty-five, and dismounting my entire force formed two flanking parties of the two companies. Capt. David began the attack. In about an hour we flanked them out of both positions and they took up a strong second position. We again drove them from there back up among the mountains and high rocks of the canyon. They scattered all through the rocks, some firing from points eight to twelve and sixteen hundred feet above us, and most of them evidently climbed from crag to crag, and I suppose evidently worked back to the other side of the mountain. I never before saw such a rugged place, nor one better adapted to defence. I was delighted to see how much better marksmen our men were than the Apaches. They never dared to fire a third shot from behind any particular rock, as our men, as soon as they could see where the shots came from, put their bullet right at the spot from which the shot came. Our people drove them to the verge of the canyon and forced them back over the range. The action lasted from 1 to 3½ o'clock p. m., and our men were completely exhausted from climbing the sides of the mountain and going up the canyon. The Apaches abandoned about thirty ponies and mules. We killed ten or twelve and took some with us to mount our scouts, and yesterday when I returned they had killed the rest."

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The war department has received the following:
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. The following report was received from Gen. Wilcox to-day: "Everything is quiet at San Carlos agency. No Indians have left the reservation since

April 19. The reported murders by hostiles in Sulphur Valley are not true. There are no new trails west from Pinery canyon. The Indian signs about Galeyville are four days old. One man was killed in that vicinity. McKenzie has sent five companies of infantry to Richmond to scout towards Clifton. [Signed] McDOWELL, Major General.

The order to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Arizona, recently issued to the Seventh infantry, has been suspended, and the regiment will probably remain as at present. There are three companies at Buford, two at Stevenson, one at Lincoln and three at Snelling. Lieut. Grimes, officer in charge of the U. S. military telegraph lines in the northwest, is glad of this suspension, as it is a detachment of this regiment that is now at work on the new line from Rocky Point to Maginnis, which line will be completed about the 4th of July. The line between Keogh and Deadwood is being taken down, and the material will be used for the new line between Totten and Larimore.

Trickett Gets Badly Left.

LONDON, May 1.—The boat race between Hanlan and Trickett to-day was won by the Canadian, very easily. Hanlan was very soon ahead after the start, rowing thirty-eight strokes per minute. His rowing was very neat and easy. After some minutes of earnest work Hanlan suddenly stopped dead amid great laughter from the spectators, and looked at his competitor. He was ten seconds ahead at Hammersmith bridge, a mile and three-quarters from the starting point. Opposite Thorny Cross works, Chiswick, a barge lay right across the course, causing Hanlan to lose ground. There was exactly seventeen seconds difference in the time of the men's arrival off Thorny Cross works. Hanlan was in the surf in Carney reach, and made for the Middlesex shore for shelter. When he got into smooth water he deliberately stopped and bated the boat. Trickett was powerless in the waves, and Kelly had to take him into shelter. Approaching Cairns bridge, Hanlan was nearly two hundred yards ahead of Trickett, rowing strongly and grandly. So hollow a race is seldom witnessed, even with Hanlan. The champion fairly made a show of Trickett, and won with ridiculous ease by too many lengths to count. After the finish of the race, Hanlan turned around and met Trickett. Turning again, he rowed to the winning post, reaching it a length ahead.

The Billings Boom.

BILLINGS, April 29.—[Special] A petition signed by all leading citizens in eastern Montana, was mailed to-day to Gen. Hazen urging the transfer of the signal service observation station from Fort Custer to this place. Reports received to-day direct from Maginnis mines state that great enthusiasm exists among settlers in that region. The ore assay beyond expectations and the camp is booming. Billings is crowded with land speculators from the east and prices are still ascending.

A Bad "Injun" Made Good.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Some time ago the Indian department requested the military to arrest Capt. Jack, of the White river Utes, who was in the vicinity of Fort Washakie, Wyoming. The arrest was made April 29. Shortly after he attempted to escape, and fled to Allgro, near by, where he secured a carbine and killed Sergeant Richard Casey, of the 30th cavalry. A mountain howitzer was then fired into the tepee, killing Jack instantly. Capt. Jack was a notorious leader in the Thornburgh and Meeker massacres, and was a very dangerous and a very bad Indian.

What the Senators Did.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In the senate to-day the court of appeals bill, after an explanation by Davis, of Illinois, was informally laid over, and the senate listened to a speech by Saunders in advocacy of a constitutional amendment providing for the election by the people of certain officers now appointed by the president, and the measure was referred to the judiciary committee. After executive session, the senate adjourned.

Daring Escape of Burglars.

READING, Pa., May 1.—Two burglars who attempted to blow open a safe in Orwigsburg's shoe factory, were captured in a hotel at Strasstown by three officers. While the latter were preparing for their return, the burglars drew two revolvers and each ordered the officers to throw up their hands. They then leaped into the officers' carriage and drove off.

A Break for the Shining Shore.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Minnie Clapp, age 23, daughter of Nicholas D. C. Clapp, a well known broker in Wall street, attempted suicide to-day by drowning.

Markets by Telegraph.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—Flour, unchanged. Wheat, quiet and unchanged. No. 2, nominal; No. 2, \$1.30½; May, 1.30½; June, 1.32½; July, 1.32½; August, 1.22½; September, 1.12½; year, nominal; No. 3, 1.17; No. 4 and rejected nominal.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Flour, steady and unchanged. Wheat lower and unsettled; \$1.27 @ 1.27½ cash; 1.27½ May; 1.29½ June; 1.08½ year; No. 3 Chicago spring 1.15. Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 head; shipments, 1,200; active and steady but closed weak at 5 and 10c lower; common to good, mixed \$6.90 @ 7.40; heavy packing and shipping, 7.40 @ 7.80; light, 6.85 @ 7.40. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 2,800; steady and in fair demand; exports, 7.50 @ 7.80, good to choice shipping 6.80 @ 7.20; common to fair 5.75 @ 6.80; low grades are plenty and very low; mixed butcher's, sluggish; 10c lower; poor to fair 2.80 @ 4.50.

SUNLIGHT IN IRELAND.

FORSTER RESIGNS, AND PARNELL IS RELEASED.

Conciliatory Speech by Gladstone—The President has a Little Party—Will of the Late Poet Longfellow—Etc. Etc.

Hope Brightens for Ireland.

LONDON, May 2.—In the lords this evening, Earl Granville, secretary of state for foreign affairs, announced the resignation of W. E. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland and India.

Gladstone, in the commons, made an announcement similar to that of Earl Granville in the house of lords. Gladstone stated that a large number of other suspects, would be released, and the government, instead of renewing the coercion act, would introduce a measure remedying administrative justice in Ireland. He said instructions were already sent to Ireland for the release of the three imprisoned members of parliament, and that the cases of suspects were being carefully considered, with a view to the release of all except those who were arrested on suspicion of having been personally concerned in outrages. The measure which the government will introduce for remedying administrative justice in Ireland, deals with protection of life and property.

Sexton, at the conclusion of Gladstone's remarks, said the government had taken the first step in a policy that would crown its administration with glory, and would produce ties of mutual interest between it and Ireland.

THE MEMBERS LIBERATED.

DUBLIN, May 2.—Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have been released from Kilmainham jail. After their release they drove upon the outskirts of the city to Harcourt street station, where they took a train for Avondale, the residence of Parnell, where they will remain two days, and will arrive in London Friday.

POPULAR REJOICING.

DUBLIN, May 2.—There was great excitement on the news being received of the resignation of Forster. Crowds gathered on the streets and cheered for Parnell and groaned for Forster. Bands paraded the city playing national airs. The news of the release of the land leaguers was quickly transmitted throughout the country, and soon fires were blazing on Wicklow hills. There were spontaneous rejoicings everywhere, the people dancing with joy and shouting "Forster is gone! God save Ireland!"

Longfellow's Will.

BOSTON, May 2.—Judge Brooks gave a decision to-day which affects several bequests in the will of Longfellow. The decision is that esurances can be considered no part of a will, and interlineations of no effect. This deprives each of the children of the testator's brother of a legacy of \$1,000, and makes void the legacy of \$5,000 to his brother Stephen. The decision is based upon the ground that a will cannot be altered except by codicil. The will was admitted to probate, and Ernest Longfellow was appointed administrator with will annexed, in place of the late Richard H. Dana, who was named in the will.

A Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—At a cabinet meeting to-day it was decided that the president should issue a proclamation for the lawless cowboys in Arizona to disperse, and if the order is not obeyed, to use military force. The Fitz John Porter case was also under consideration. The Indian outbreak in Arizona was discussed, and prompt and vigorous action was determined upon on the part of the military. All the members were present except Attorney General Brewster, who is slightly indisposed.

The Boss Counterfeiter.

CHICAGO, May 2.—James B. Doyle is on trial in the United States court on a charge of having been connected with counterfeiting United States bonds. The case is a celebrated one, as the bonds were so skillfully wrought as to deceive the treasurer and bank experts, and the amount was upwards of \$200,000. This is a new trial, in the former a verdict against him being invalidated by an informality. There seems to be little doubt as to the fact of his guilt.

Sociability at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—President Arthur's first general card reception took place to-night. The crowd at the executive mansion was so great at 10 p. m. that many had not had an opportunity to reach the president, who was receiving guests in the blue room. All representatives of the army and navy were in full dress uniform, and a majority of the members of the diplomatic corps appeared in court dress.

He Wouldn't be Sociable.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 2.—About midnight last night Huston Whiting (colored) shot and instantly killed T. S. Graves, in front of Markley's saloon. Whiting had asked Graves to drink with him. Graves refused. Whiting went out and waited till Graves appeared, when he shot him without a word. Whiting escaped, but was arrested this afternoon.

Cincinnati and Sunday Whisky.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—A verdict of guilty was rendered by the jury in the police court to-night in the case of Fridolen Schumann,

the first prosecution under the Smith law. Sentence was not passed, as a motion for a new trial will be made. The prosecuting attorney was assisted by counsel employed by the Law and Order Committee of the city.

Juvenile Highwaymen.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 4.—Two mere boys named Thomas Kanlan and Luke Kelly, who waylaid a farmer named Rosenkrantz and shot him through the head while engaged in taking his money, were identified to-day by their victim and by a farmer's boy who saw them near the scene of the shooting. When the prisoners were being taken to this city an attempt on the part of their sympathizers in the mining village where the boys lived was made to rescue them, but the officers escaped with their prisoners and lodged them in Wilkesbarre jail.

The Bloody Buccaneer.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The bark Cardenas, which arrived from Gaboon, reports that in the latter part of March pirates of Pangroays and Bakallas captured and plundered a French cutter. The colonial government at Gaboon sent a force to recapture the cutter, and have the pirates delivered to them. An action took place in which a French surgeon was killed and three French soldiers wounded. Nguhinui, a town on the island of that name, on the river Como, was destroyed, and trade with rivers emptying into Gaboon is entirely suspended.

The Day in the Commons.

LONDON, May 4.—In the commons Harcourt, home secretary, announced that the government had determined to release Michael Davitt, from prison.

Smith postponed his motion on the land question pending the government's proposals. A new writ for an election for the northern division of West Riding, Yorkshire, is ordered in consequence of Lord Frederick Cavendish accepting the post of chief secretary of Ireland.

Love and Tragedy in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, May 4.—This afternoon, Fred Drake, aged sixteen years, attempted to murder a girl named Jennie Faulkner, aged fifteen, on Eighth street, by shooting her with a revolver. He fired three harmless shots. Drake then shot himself through the head and died instantly. They were in love, and the parents of both objected because of their youth. Hence the tragedy.

A Battle With Bandits.

YABORRA, Mexico, May 4.—A terrible battle was fought near this place to-day, between a company of dragons and under the command of Cayetano Novega and the famous bandits known as Theodol Cabetos. The troops were badly defeated after a hard and long fight, Novega being killed. The robbers rode away to the mountains after the struggle.

Yesterday's Election in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, May 2.—Geo. Reis, democrat, was elected city treasurer over ex-Governor Marshall, republican. Four republican and two democratic aldermen were elected. The proposition to issue county and city bonds for a new court house and bridge across the Mississippi were both carried by good majorities.

May Music in Gotham.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Seventh regiment armory, which it is claimed will hold 8,000 persons, was nearly filled this evening on the occasion of the opening of the May musical festival. The audience gave Theodore Thomas and his orchestra of 3,000 and choros of 800 people, a cordial reception.

Bandit Hunting in Iowa.

KEOKUK, Iowa, May 2.—The bandit Polk Wells and his confederate, Cook, are still at large. It was rumored to-night that the two men had been surrounded in a barn about fifteen miles north of Fort Madison, but the rumor is not verified. A large body of men are searching for the criminals.

Buried Her Troubles.

DALLAS, Tex., May 2.—Annie Simpson, aged 17 years, wife of Jno. Simpson, a worthless character who deserted her and left her to drift into a life of shame, suicided at 2 o'clock this morning, by means of morphine. Her parents live in Leadville, Colorado.

Quick Time Across the "Briny."

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—The steamship Alaska, of the Guion line, made her run from New York to this port in six days, twenty-one hours and forty minutes, the fastest trip by several hours yet made.

Caught Beneath Falling Walls.

DOVER, N. H., May 2.—By the falling of the walls of the burned church here, Mrs. Stewart Clifford, Mrs. Whitney and J. H. Burleigh were seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Perils of Life in the East.

MEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 2.—Alonzo W. Barton, who runs an express between Seabrook, N. H., and Haverhill, was stopped on his way home by three men and robbed of \$4.00.

English Colliery Disaster.

LONDON, May 2.—Seven persons were killed by an explosion in Victoria Colliery, Leeds.

Chris. Heli, formerly a knight of the razor in Bismarck, but now a prominent business man and capitalist of Miles City, arrived in the city last evening, and spent the night saying "how" to his numerous friends. He leaves this morning for Chicago, just to see how the big village is getting along.

THE NEWS.

HOW THE WORLD WAGGED YESTERDAY.

The Day in Washington—Lieut.-Col. Forsythe Commended—Forster Explains Why he Threw up His Job.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the senate to-day Mr. Voorhees' resolution for an investigation of the charges of corrupt influence brought to bear upon the finance committee in connection with the house-whisky bill, came up and Mr. Windom offered an amendment for an investigation as to whether any money had been raised by interested parties to secure the passage or defeat of the bill. A long discussion ensued, senators consoling each other for these undeserved insinuations against their honor by the wicked newspapers. The resolution was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Windom having withdrawn his amendment and announcing his intention to introduce it as a separate measure. The political disabilities bill was sent to the judiciary committee by a party vote, the republicans voting aye. The court of appeals bill was discussed without final action.

In the house the day was almost entirely devoted to the tariff commission bill. The principal speech was made by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, who argued against the protectionist doctrine.

THE INTERMINABLE CHRISTIANITY CASE.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The motion of counsel for ex-Senator Christianity, in the divorce suit, to recall Stephen Chester, of New York, for further examination, has been granted. The counsel expect to prove by Chester that the witness, Haight, of Hartford, Conn., had improper relations with Mrs. Christianity at various times and places, both in the United States and abroad.

THE CALLING OF BONDS.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Attorney-General Brewster has given a written opinion in which he comes to the same conclusion as to the calling of the continued fives as that lately indicated by the secretary of the treasury, viz.: That these bonds must by law be called, the highest numbers first.

NEW SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The chairman of the republican congressional committee has called a meeting of that committee for the purpose of electing a secretary.

Forsythe Highly Complimented.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The following dispatch forwarded today would indicate that little stock is taken by the lieutenant-general in charge in the insinuations against Col. Forsythe:

CHICAGO, May 4, 1882—12:35 p. m.—To Gen. John Pope, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: The lieutenant-general commanding desires to express to you his great gratification at the successful result obtained from the indefatigable pursuit of the hostile Apaches by Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsythe and his command. He believes the result obtained is due to the careful management of Col. McKenzie, commanding the district of New Mexico, and Lieut.-Col. Forsythe, in keeping scouts in Mexico to watch the movements of the Indians, and by arriving at a special understanding for co-operation with the Mexican military commanders of the border. The lieutenant-general tenders specially his thanks to Lieut.-Col. Forsythe and the officers and men of his command, and the officers and men of Major Tupper's command, who were associated with him. [Signed] ROBERT WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Why Forster Resigned.

LONDON, May 4.—In the house of commons the home secretary announced that the charge of treasonable practices against Parnell would be withdrawn.

Mr. Forster stated that the reasons of his withdrawal from the office of secretary for Ireland were that he could not agree to the release of the suspects unless he got from them a public understanding to cease opposing the execution of the law. If he could not obtain that he could not remain in office. He would have released the suspects of Ireland had they been quiet or the government had had reasonable assurance of their good behavior.

A \$30,000 Accident.

EASTON, Pa., May 4.—This forenoon both tracks on the central railroad of New Jersey, were blocked by the breaking of a wheel under an oil and coal train. The break-down was followed by an explosion. Four oil and several coal cars were consumed. Loss, \$30,000.

Through the Ice.

OTTAWA, May 4.—John Charlebois, while crossing a lake in the Gattineau lumber district, with two children, broke through the ice. The children endeavored to save their father, and all three drowned.

MISSOURI VALLEY LANDS.

There are thirty million acres of government land in the Bismarck land district subject to entry under the homestead, tree culture and pre-emption laws. The Missouri river, which is navigable for boats of 750 to 1,200 tons burden, passes through this district about six hundred miles. Its banks are quite well wooded, as are the banks of many of its tributaries, and its valleys afford an abundance of hay. The buffalo grass, so famous in the annals of western stock culture, abounds on the uplands, and the climate and grasses are the best in the world for stock growing. The soil is deeper and stronger than that of the Red river country, the surface rolling, and the average yield of wheat and oats per acre much greater. Corn has been grown at the Indian agencies for many years, and has been successfully grown year after year by our farmers. The season is fully two weeks earlier in the spring than the Red river country, and later in the fall. Considerable wheat was sown this year in February and now, April 28th, much of even the late sown grain is up and growing nicely, while in the Red river country seeding is scarcely commenced. The grain is brighter and heavier than that grown in the Red river country. The land yields more bushels per acre and the grain weighs more pounds to the bushel, and the harvest is two weeks earlier. The Fargo editors know so well that the Missouri river slope is in every respect superior to their country that they publish all sorts of stories in relation to it, in fact the whole country west of the famous Red River valley is libeled lest the people seeing it should be pleased, as all are who do see it, and settle beyond the limits of their famous valley. Now that their country is flooded they are particularly anxious that people should not see our growing crops and thus be able to carry in their minds the great contrast between the two sections. Now that the railroad land is all sold, not a foot remains within fifty miles of Fargo, and the government land in that vicinity is, all occupied, they tremble lest the land hunter should see and appreciate the millions of acres of railroad and government land to be found in the Bismarck land district. At Bismarck the land hunter is met by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, willing and anxious to show him to government land. At Fargo he is met by agents who have land to sell, and who lie about the country west of theirs, in order to palm off their high priced land. The whole country in that region is controlled by speculators or occupied by actual settlers, and consequently the land ranges from \$10.00 to \$40.00 per acre, while here millions of acres can be had from the government, or from the railroad company, on the same terms upon which these people obtained theirs.

The land in the Red River country is good, and nearly all who own lands there have prospered; but lands equally as good can be obtained west of the Red River valley on better terms.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN MATTERS.

The prospects for the extinguishment of the Indian title, which is no title at all in this case, to the lands embraced in the Mouse river and Turtle Mountain region, are very good indeed. Hon. Hiram Price, commissioner of Indian affairs, has responded to a request of the house committee for his opinion upon the bill to provide for the support and civilization of the Turtle Mountain Indians, known as the Pembina band of Chippewas, and to extinguish the title to certain lands claimed by them in the territory of Dakota, and also his opinion on Gen. Washburn's bill for the relief of the Chippewas in Minnesota and territory of Dakota. Mr. Price makes a very voluminous report, in which he goes over the entire case, and makes such recommendations as seem proper to the department. He alludes to a recent report made to the department recommending legislation looking to the extinguishment of the titles to Indian lands claimed by these Indians, and for a suitable compensation for the lands that may be decided by them to the government. He suggests the insertion of a line in the bill to include the Chippewa Indians upon the White Earth Indian reservation, in Minnesota, because these Indians claim a common interest with the Turtle Mountain Indians in the territory of Dakota. Such claim is recognized by this bureau, and they have an undoubted right to share in the proposed negotiations in respect of the cession of the said land, and to receive an equal share in the benefits that may ac-

crue. He also recommends that no specified sum shall be provided, but that the cession of the lands shall be made in such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and the Indians, which cession shall be deemed, and held to be completed until ratified by congress, and the moneys to be paid shall be appropriated and paid to the said Indians or invested for their benefit as the case may be. The commissioner continues: "That no appropriation is now made for the support of the Turtle Mountain Indians." He recommends that the bill shall provide that the secretary of the interior or commissioner shall be authorized to negotiate with the said Turtle Mountain band of Pembina Chippewas for their removal and settlement upon the White Earth reservation in Minnesota. He says it is unnecessary to make a law looking to negotiations with the White Earth Indians for the settlement of the Turtle Mountain band upon their reservation. He recommends also that all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, needs of families selecting for their minor children, and the agent at Devil's Lake, or such other person as the secretary of the interior may designate, shall select for each orphan child. The commissioner says that while the bill provides that immediately upon its passage certain of the lands claimed by the Indians shall be opened to entry and settlement, and may seem objectionable on the ground that the consent of the Indians is not made a prerequisite condition, there are many good reasons that may be urged to justify the proposed action. He cites the fact that a large immigration, attracted by the profits of wheat raising, has for two years been pouring into northeastern Dakota, and that portions of the contiguous country are already overrun by settlers of a worthy class, eager to cultivate the soil. Numerous petitions and appeals have been received from settlers and others looking to the extinguishment of the Indian titles to these lands. While the department recognizes the fact that the Indians have never ceded these lands to the United States, as in the case of adjacent lands ceded from time to time, still no effort has been made to keep settlers from occupying them for the reason that the whites have held that the Indians had no claim or title that should be respected, and they have made no use of them themselves since the disappearance of the buffalo.

"WHERE THE FLOWERS EVER BLOOM."

It is believed that the "fountain of youth," so long sought for by that old Spanish voyager, Ponce de Leon, is located at or near Bismarck. The Tribune is keeping silent on the subject for the present for some unexplained reason. But the fact will be published. In the broad Missouri, near Bismarck, there are "islands of spices as bright as the emerald seas." Near the glimmering gates of the sunset, in the twilight emerald and dim, the jasper walled city seems shining just out of the reach of the eye. There are orange groves fragrant with balm. Indian sages in bygone days told of a country so rich that its waters were sprinkled with islands of gold. And in that land they said there was a wonderful fountain upspringing from its garden of flowers. "That fountain gives life to the dying, and youth to the aged restores. They flourish in beauty eternal who set but their foot on its shores." So sang the wise men of the Indian race when the whites landed on the Atlantic coast. Adventurers sought for this fair and delectable land through long and weary years. Many lost their lives in the vain search for it. They sought for it in many parts of the continent, but no waters were there "to restore them to freshness and beauty again." It remained for this generation to discover this earthly paradise. It is to be found where the broad Missouri flows, and the bright and shining city of Bismarck stands, in all its resplendent glory, in the midst of this land of "the orange and the vine."—Fargo Republican.

The writer of the above is evidently familiar with the country round about Bismarck. He describes this favored region in glowing colors; using the poet's license to some extent, in that he calls things by fictitious names. Sibley island, where the wild and luscious grape grows in great abundance, is referred to as "islands of spices." The groves of wild plum trees in blossom, and the flowers which deck and bespangle the prairies hereabouts, freighted the soft southland zephyrs which float in from the broad plains, already green with grass, with delicious fragrance, are the "orange groves" and "balm" referred to. "The islands of gold" are sand bars in the broad Missouri. Gold colors can be washed from every pound of sand in the mighty river. The "fountain of youth" is found in the exhilarating and salubrious breezes which are ever on the wing in this bright and dry climate. The Republican man writes well.

In discussing the opening of the great Sioux reservation, which is now the burden of the Black Hills newspapers, the Huron Times of the 22d inst. says: "The opening up to settlement of the Sioux

reservation north of the White river, is a measure which is receiving serious consideration. The vast area west of the Missouri, apart for the Indians comprises nearly 40,000 square miles—too large an area for the number of savages living upon it. Delegate Pettigrew has given the subject much attention, and with the energy which characterizes all his efforts, will press it upon congress for consideration. His bill to open up the rich Turtle mountain country in North Dakota, to which title is claimed by a small band of Indians, has been favorably acted upon by the senate committee on Indian affairs, and it will very likely be passed, to the great relief of the many settlers now occupying the land."

THE TRIBUNE learns from the Bozeman Courier that the miners in the Clark's Fork region are at work building a wagon road to the mines. It is thought that the work can be completed in about six weeks. The enterprise is a most commendable one—in fact an absolute necessity—as nothing worthy of effort can be accomplished in or with the mines until a wagon road is constructed to them. Without a wagon road the present owners of mines cannot work them to advantage, and capitalists cannot be expected to either go there or to invest to any extent until the mines are rendered accessible by a reasonably well constructed road. The Courier, in speaking of the stampede that is likely to set in to the Clark's Fork mines, says: "In our opinion there is no doubt as to the richness of the mines there, but people should remember that the discoveries so far are at very high altitudes; that snow is encountered not only at the mines, but on the way there, until late in the spring: that there is no wagon road to the mines, and that there are neither tools nor provisions for sale in the camp. Until a wagon road shall be constructed all supplies needed must be packed in, and this cannot be done much, if any, before the 1st of June. Persons going there must provide themselves with pack animals with which to take their supplies, or they cannot reasonably expect to accomplish anything. Located as they are, the development of the mines, no matter how rich they may be, will require considerable time and capital."

THE editor of the Yankton Press of the 22d inst. talks like one who knows what he is talking about. On the Indian experiment soon to be made at Dakota agencies he says: "With the close of the current fiscal year (June 30th) the treaty obligation to supply the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux with rations is to expire and they will be expected to provide for themselves. That they are in no condition to earn their own living is evident enough and there is some anxiety to know what will happen when the government cuts off the food supply. There are upon the Sisseton reservation, which occupies a place in the northeast corner of southern Dakota, some two thousand Indians. A few of them have taken farms and are grubbing out a slim subsistence, but the bulk of the band are as helpless as they were when the government first took them under its protecting wing. Herein is an example of the workings of the rose colored theory that the idle barbarian can be made an industrious granger with a generous government shoveling rations into its mouth every time it opens. It is only stern necessity that compels civilized beings to labor and it is hardly to be expected that the barbarian will develop traits of industry under circumstances which would cause his enlightened brethren to retrograde. But the situation at Sisseton is not a pleasant one. Hunger does not soothe the savage breast. When the supplies stop the Indians will scatter and their movement will be westward toward the river agencies where the ration pile yet remains the heritage of the dusky denizens of the prairie. To prevent this movement reinforcements of troops have been ordered to Fort Sisseton from Fort Meade, consisting of two companies of the 7th cavalry. There are already two companies of the seventeenth infantry at the fort, so the coercive force will consist of four companies of troops. The fort is located nearly thirty miles from the agency. It is not probable that these Indians are possessed of arms to any great extent, so they will not prove a dangerous element, though they can make themselves a decided nuisance in the settlements when urged on by hunger. Should the troops succeed in keeping them upon the reservation it would only be to starve them. So the problem is one containing many difficulties and the outcome will be watched with interest. The troops ordered from Meade are to march across the country and are to be at Sisseton on the 20th of May."

NEWS COMMENTS.

BENTON has a little boy, only eleven years old, who can kill a deer every shot with a rifle at a distance of 150 yards.

BIG BEAR and his band of northern Crees are stealing horses from the Yellowstone country and fighting the Yankton Indians.

SCOTT, the murderer of Briny Osborne, near Benton recently, attempted to escape but was so badly frozen as to lose his feet and nose by amputation. His head should go with his nose and feet. That would end the chapter.

BENTON Record, 18: The smelter concluded another very successful run on Saturday night turning out six hundred and ninety-one pigs of bullion. This is the first run of the smelter since the death of Col. Geo. Clendenin. About forty tons of ore were put through.

The stock growers of Montana are beginning to realize something from their thoroughbred cattle. The Helena Independent says: "Charles Ancey, of Gallatin county, recently sold to Robert Milligan, of Jefferson county, twenty head of thoroughbred shorthorns for \$4,000, an average of \$200 per head."

THE Helena Independent says. "We are advised that the North Pacific has let the contract for the Snake river bridge on the Yellowstone division. The piers are to be eight in number and cost \$200,000. The entire superstructure is to be of the best quality of iron, and will cost not far from \$500,000."

SIoux FALLS Press, 13: "Sioux Falls is to have a steam creamery at once. Henry Callender, O. P. Weston and T. T. Cochran, three as substantial men as the country affords, have concluded all arrangements therefor, and have commenced the erection of the necessary buildings. The firm will be H. Callender & Co., and the enterprise will be known as the Minnehaha creamery."

The fate of Frank McManus, the Minneapolis child rapist, will not be regretted by any one, and while the manner of his taking off will not be approved by everybody, no one but a crank will condemn the men who sent the fiend over the range. The present mode of trying such great criminals is altogether too romantic. Judge Lynch's system is void of romance. Hence it's the best in such cases.

Huron Times 22: "The democratic leaders of Dakota are somewhat at variance on the admission question. Dan. Maratta, the Bismarck war horse, favors only the admission of undivided Dakota, while Barney Canfield, Deadwood's able attorney, has been in Washington for months, using the influence which his previous service as member of congress gives him among democratic members, to aid the division-and-admission measure."

Fort Benton Record, 20: "The placer diggings in Maiden and Warm Spring gulches are being stirred up. In Maiden gulch Pike Laudusky is working four men night and day on his ground, and catching an ounce of gold dust to the man every day. The water used is caught in reservoirs and is stored up until such time as it is wanted. The scarcity of water is the only thing that prevents Laudusky and others from getting rich fast, for the gold is there, sure."

THE number of masons in Dakota territory, according to the statistician of the Sioux Falls Press, on May 1st 1880, the year of the census, was 536, belonging to sixteen lodges; May 1st, 1881 the number of lodges had increased to twenty-one, and the membership to 723. The number of lodges now is thirty-one, or nearly twice as many as that of 1880, and if in the last eleven months the growth of membership has been at the same rate as that of the previous year, which the grand master assures us is the case, the number of masons in Dakota to-day, is 899.

A STAMPEDE just up from Fort Pierre says that town will soon be as dull as Goldsmith's deserted village. Everybody is pulling out from there. The fact is, that section and the Hills country have had their boom and will be obliged to wait until they can get their second wind, when they will again grow, and the second growth is always upon a permanent basis. It will be a good time during the next year or two to fasten on property at Pierre. Five years hence Deadwood will be the centre of a rich and prosperous country. This is inevitable, and those who remain there and keep an eye on the main chance will become bonanza kings.

THE great flood in the Red river valley this spring that swept away farm houses and thoroughly dampened the hopes and prospects of the farmers in that region, has also created a muddy chasm between Moorhead and Fargo, that perhaps can never be bridged over. The Moorhead News suggested the propriety of building a bridge over the river between the two villages and here is the way the truly good Dr. Hall's Republican answers Moorhead's suggestion, which clearly demonstrates that the good doctor has also caught a cold from the flood: "The organ of the swamp angel speculators, in the little decaying hamlet across, is very anxious to have a bridge built over the Red, so as to establish a connection with the city of Fargo. In its last evening's issue it howls for a bridge as loudly as 'Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell.' It might possibly be of some benefit to the little Minnesota village to have a bridge connection with Fargo, but it would be of no benefit to this city. There is really

nothing on the other side of the river worth reaching out for. A bridge might be a convenience to the few unfortunate inhabitants over there enabling them to come here to do their trading, but until the place becomes of some importance and contains more inhabitants, it will not pay Fargo capitalists to build a bridge. We sympathize with the settlers who are thus shut up in the dismal Minnesota swamp, but there seems to be no present help for them."

It is now definitely ascertained that that good old man who wrote that good old hymn about "There is a happy land, far, far away," is the identical gentleman who discovered Ransom county, North Dakota. He was sitting upon the banks of the Cheyenne river when he penned the lines, and they referred to his immediate surroundings. He mailed them to an aunt down in Rhode Island, but a mail agent on the train stole them and sold the beautiful poetry to a hymn publisher, as a production original with himself. Thus, for many years, dimpled-cheeked Ransom has been robbed of what of right was her own.

WHENEVER a mine of precious metal has been proven valuable, it never fails, if it is owned by a poor man, to bring out contestants. It is a sure sign that the property is good. The same rule works in the case of a town. It is a pretty sure thing that as soon as town property grows valuable there will be claimants for some portion of it. This is the case with Sioux Falls, D. T. The Press of that city says that an action has been commenced in the district court to set aside the Bennett and Pettigrew additions. The case dates away back to 1860, when this land was sold by a half-breed woman to a party for \$180, and the changes that have been made back and forth bring in three heirs who sue for a three-quarters interest, the case having been decided in 1875 that the title is perfect, but these heirs play for this decree to be set aside, on the ground that they were not consulted and did not receive any returns from the transfer. It is a complicated case, dating back twenty-two years, and much legal lore will be displayed.

To show what pranks fickle fortune sometimes plays with men on the frontier, we would mention the fact that the Fort Benton capitalist and cattle grower, named Stocking, who sold his brand a few days ago for \$24,000 was a very poor man in 1864, and came within an ace of being lynched in that year. He sold the carcass of a steer to R. R. Marsh of this city, who was then a steward on a steamer lying at Benton. It was alleged that he had stolen the animal, and had it not been for the pleadings of his wife he would no doubt have made a trip across the dark river by the rope route. A woman had great influence over the rough element on that portion of the northwest border in those early days, as there were only two white women at Benton in '64. Stocking remained there, however, lived down the charge, which was never proven on him, and now can buy and sell nearly every one of the men who had a rope ready to swing him to "that beautiful shore."

THE Fargo Argus has a \$25,000 libel suit on hand. It reprinted an article recently about a baking powder, and the proprietor of the powder thinks the republication did him \$25,000 damages. He attributes a good deal of influence to the Argus. No doubt if the Tribune had published the article in question it would have been sued for half a million dollars, because there is just that difference between the Tribune and the Argus for producing a good or detrimental effect in favor or against anything or body. We have no hesitancy in predicting that this same baking powder man who will take the stand, no doubt, and swear that his business has been injured by the publication to the extent named, would not pay the Argus ten dollars for favorably publishing his compound an entire month. This idea of prosecuting newspapers for publishing what is deemed for the good of the public is becoming laborious. It is too expensive to the papers. We regard this as merely an advertising dodge.

A GENTLEMAN who returned from Fargo a day or two since says the streets of that town are alive with frogs and lizards, and that the people there are butchering the frogs for meat. Many of the Odd Fellows who were in session there last week dined daily on frog legs. Dr. Bentley, of this city, says he enjoyed some of these dainty dishes. The frogs are good enough. Our flood cursed neighbors can eat them, but what to do about the lizards is the rub. The editors at that village are not allowed to refer to them in the columns of their papers, so Col. Donan relieves himself through the columns of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. After referring to the aurora borealis, which is of nightly appearance in this region, he says: "This wonderful display was accompanied by a shower of frogs and lizards. Millions of them appeared since the night came on. The streets were swarming with them, and they literally covered the ground in many places. The real old Egyptian frog matinee could not have surpassed it much. Nobody knows where they came from or how they came." The idea that the colonel didn't know where the frogs and lizards came from is good. They are the natural product of the swampy ground upon which Fargo is located, and were there always. They are the oldest inhabitants of that section. They are not the result of an aurora borealis display. They simply live and multiply in Fargo. They are natives of that city. That's all there is about it.

ALL ABOUT IT.

THE MAGINNIS GOLD MINES AND THEIR METROPOLIS.

A Graphic Description of Maiden, the Principal Mining Town in the Maginnis Region From One who has Been There.

All About Maginnis.

The editor of the Miles City Journal has made a visit to the already famous Maginnis mines and gives an interesting report of that region, from which we borrow extended extracts. The Tribune has worked industriously to bring those mines to the attention of the general public, and it is pleased to note the success of its efforts. The navigation on the Missouri river now being open stands prominently and cheaply by taking a boat at Bismarck to Little Rocky creek, four miles above the old town of Curlew. From that point to the mines the distance is only about forty miles and over a well worn and smooth government wagon road, with ranches every ten miles or less. "Fort Maginnis," says the editor of the Journal, "is first seen in the distance and presents

A VERY PICTURESQUE APPEARANCE, nestled as it is at the foot of the mountain. At this point, a number of handsome officers quarters are under construction, and a saw mill for sawing lumber for the post being located there. Magnificent pine timber is found in the near proximity and during the coming winter Major Bartlett, the quartermaster, hopes to have the buildings for officers and men finished. Messrs. Broadwater, McNamara & Co., are the post traders and keep a fine line of general merchandise on hand. This post, by the way, is a great convenience to the thousands of miners and others who visit the mines, as all are cordially received and allowed to remain on the reservation over night before continuing their trip across the mountains to the mines, distant over the trail four miles, but thirty-five miles around by the way wagons now have to go, to the town of Maiden. Work has already been commenced on a new road across the mountains, which, when completed, will reduce the distance almost thirty miles. The citizens and miners of Maiden have already subscribed \$1,500 for the road and it is thought it will be finished in the next thirty days. This will be a great saving in time and a corresponding reduction in freight rates.

MAIDEN.

the principal town of the mines, is situated at the head of Warm Springs creek in a gulch about half a mile from the summit of the mountains and presents a very metropolitan appearance as it looms up in all its glory of fancifully dressed miners, carters and teamsters, all working with might and main from daylight to dark, constructing buildings of all kinds, upon grounds that two months previous was only a thick, massive and solemn pine forest. In the streets yet remain the stumps of the mammoth trees that have been felled to make way for the habitation for the industrious miner and enterprising business man. The main street is about a half a mile in length and every foot is built upon. Of course the buildings are generally unpretentious, one story frames, but here and there stands out, made doubly large by its surrounding, a two story house, beautifully ornamented with gorgeous signs. Town lots are held at very high figures. Some lots being sold for \$1,000 but the average will not exceed \$800. The prices however vary according to location. Most of the houses are built of lumber, the saw mill being located at Andersonville, being located three miles further down the gulch, at which place lumber can be got for \$30 per thousand, or delivered in Maiden for \$33 per 1,000 feet. Messrs. Dryden & Berg have invested largely in town property and are now probably the heaviest owners of real estate in the town. There has already been a post office established but as the mail has to come by the way of Helena and Martinsdale, it takes twenty days from St. Paul or New York. As soon as possible a daily mail route will be put on and operated between Maiden and Miles City, as a petition signed by every miner and business man in the mines and also by the citizens of Miles City, has been sent to Washington to Delegate Martin Maginnis, and a telegram from him encourages the belief that it will be put a short time until the new route is in operation. There are numerous small towns situated in ravines and gulches, namely: Overland City, Alpine City, Andersonville and Averell City, all of which have a few stores, and the usual concomitants of western life which go to make existence pleasant and endurable.

THE MINES

are, as far as discovered, all situated within a radius of about three miles, and their name is legion, some miners claim from ten to twenty-five locations, upon all of which they are endeavoring to do the necessary amount of work, which will enable them to hold them until the next season. So far this season there has been little work done on the majority of the mines, but those that have been worked show up in good shape and every blast makes glad the heart of the industrious miner as he perceives the rapidity with which his mine increases in richness. Among those who have had the most work done on them are the Montana, War Eagle, Florence, Collar, Homestake, Comet, Keystone, Mother Green, Whisk, Hidden Treasures, North Star, Silver Star, Maggie, Eldorado, Ereka, Alpine, Minnesota, Crazy Horse, Treasure Box, Judith Spencer, Deane, Last Chance and Doughnut. The Collar and Montana mines have the greatest amount of work done on them and both these mines have now over \$100,000 worth of high grade ore on the dump. The Collar is a silver lead and assays about \$350 to \$2,000 to the ton. It is owned by Bessey, Irwin & Co. The Montana owned by Sam Hauser and the First National Bank of Helena, is a very rich lead and will run \$4,000 to the ton in gold. This lead has been well prospected and is considered to be first-class. Work has already been commenced to tap the vein, 200 feet lower by a tunnel in the side of the mountain. Many of the other mines enumerated assay very high, and will probably prove as rich as either the Collar or Montana. The quartz is of various qualities and colors. Some of the silver rock is a fine brittle, almost decomposed white quartz, beautifully stained with copper, and showing free silver, also silver glance, other ore; especially the War Eagle is a fine grain galena, with no rock whatever in it, and which is pure lead and silver, the silver in some pieces assaying

nearly \$2,000. The Montana mine which is strictly a gold mine, presents quartz of a brownish gray character, greatly ironstained and honey-combed.

PLACER MINING

has just begun and promises to develop well. The only trouble will be water, the mines are situated so high on the mountains that the snow does not melt more than about three months in the year, and consequently the natural water supply will be scarce, but there is always a sure thing of three months water, and with day and night shifts big pay can be taken out as the bed rock is not deep. The character of the placer gold is coarse, varying from small shot to nuggets of \$60 in weight. This is a fact as was proved last year when a few mines were worked the latter part of the season. The first men this season to commence working placer claims were Keyser & Landusky who commenced on the first of April, with a large force of men, the clean-up has not been learned but it is expected to exceed \$40 to the man, as some of the dirt panned very rich. There are at present nearly one thousand miners in camp and all are contented with their claims and are working them daily. Below is a list of the prices of provisions:

Flour \$6.00 per 100 pounds.
Bacon 25 cts. per pound.
Sugar 25 cts. per pound.
Coffee 50 cts. per pound.
Potatoes 8 cts. per pound.
Beef 10 to 12 cts. per pound.
Oats 8 cts. per pound.

These are not high prices when it is remembered that ordinary day laborers get \$4 per day, while carpenters, mechanics and miners get from \$5 to \$6 per day.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. J. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York City.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, made and executed by James Kervin of the county of Burleigh, D. T., to John H. Richards of the same place, bearing date the 14th day of April, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1881, at two o'clock p. m., in Book "B" of mortgages on page 288, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice as principal and interest the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-five cents, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been taken to recover any part of said debt secured by said mortgage, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1882, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house of Burleigh county, D. T., the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said sum of five hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-five cents (\$520.35), together with the costs allowed by law and an attorney's fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, said above mentioned premises being described as follows: The north-east quarter (n. e. 1/4) of section number four (4), township number one hundred and thirty-eight (138), range number seventy-nine (79), Burleigh county, D. T., together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

JOHN H. RICHARDS, Mortgagee.
Dated April 14, 1882.
John E. Carland, Att'y for Mortgagee. 45 51

Plaintiff's Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, COUNTY OF Burleigh, in District Court, Third Judicial district.
John A. McLean and Robert Macnider, co-partners as McLean & Macnider, vs. Peter M. Eckford, Summons.
The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1882, in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the county of Burleigh, territory of Dakota, at the court house in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, D. T., and serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned at his office on Main street in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to answer the complaint within that time, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and six cents, besides costs.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 10th day of March, 1882.
JOHN E. CARLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 1st, 1882.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and to secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 o'clock a. m., May 16, 1882, viz:

Matthew R. O'Brien.

Homestead Entry No. 127, for the southeast 1/4 of section 25, township 139 north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Harry Carahof, Edward Rickard, Patrick H. Smith and Patrick Malloy, all of Burleigh county, D. T. Postoffice address, Bismarck, D. T. 44-48
JOHN A. REA, Register.

Complainant's Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, IN JUSTICE'S COURT, County of Burleigh, before Joseph Hare, Justice of the Peace.
John Yegan, plaintiff, vs. Luke Harriman, defendant, Summons.
The Territory of Dakota sends greeting to Luke Harriman, defendant. You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in the city of Bismarck in said county, on the third day of June, A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., to answer to the complaint of the above named plaintiff, John Yegan, who claims to recover of you the sum of sixty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents for goods, ware and merchandise sold to you at your request.
Given under my hand this 20th day of April, A. D. 1882.
JOSEPH HARE, Justice of the Peace within and for Burleigh County, D. T. 49-52

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 10, 1882.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and to secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 o'clock a. m., May 16, 1882, viz:

William H. H. Mercer.

H. E. No. 556, made April 10, 1882, and alleging settlement in October, 1869, for the southwest quarter of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of section 15, township 142 north, range 81 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Joseph H. Taylor, Israel Wells, Joseph Dietrich and Geo. G. Gibbs, all of Burleigh county, D. T., postoffice Bismarck.
JOHN A. REA, Register.

43d

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on
Saturday, April 29, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st entered the following decisions:
1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.
The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

APRIL DRAWING.

1 Prize.....	\$30,000	100 Prizes \$100 ea	\$10,000
1 Prize.....	10,000	250 Prizes 50 ea	12,500
1 Prize.....	5,000	600 Prizes 25 ea	15,000
10 Prizes \$1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prizes 10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10,000		
9 Prizes \$300 ea	Approximation Prizes \$2,700		
9 Prizes 200 ea			1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea			800
1,960 Prizes.			\$112,400

Whole Tickets \$2. Half Tickets \$1.
27 Tickets \$50. 55 Tickets \$100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express, DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of \$5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman, 309 Broadway, New York.

Marshall's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the steamboat Peninah her tackle, apparel, and furniture.
By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial district of Montana territory, and to me directed and delivered, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Peninah, her tackle, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States.
ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

Dated, Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881.
D5-12-19-26.
The above sale is hereby postponed until the 7th day of December, A. D. 1881, by order of the U. S. marshal for the District of Montana.
Nov. 28, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, December 10, at 10 o'clock a. m., by order of
ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

By J. H. Hathaway, Deputy Marshal.
The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, December 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of
ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana.

By Deputy Marshal Ayott.
December 10, A. D. 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, January 4th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana.

By A. P. Ayott, United States deputy marshal.
The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 5th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana.

A. P. AYOTT, Deputy Marshal.
January 3, 1882.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m.
U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana.
By J. W. HATHAWAY, Deputy Marshal.

Dated, Bismarck, D. T., January 5, 1882.
The above sale is hereby postponed until April 30, at 10 a. m. 1882, by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana territory. By

A. P. AYOTT, Deputy Marshal.
Dated, Bismarck, D. T., Feb. 8, 1882. 46-43
The above sale is hereby postponed until May the 13th, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of
ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal for the District of Montana.
By A. P. AYOTT, Deputy U. S. Marshal, April 3rd, 1882.

DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shoddy whisky beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They are strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood, and system of every impurity.

For Dizziness, Rush of Blood in the Head, tending to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Pimples and Blisters, Scrofulous humors and Sores, Tetters, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings.

MRS. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.
Sold by all druggists and everywhere at \$1 per bottle.
HENRY & CO., Sole Prop's.
Cleveland, O.
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Agents, 719-19 St. Paul, Minn.

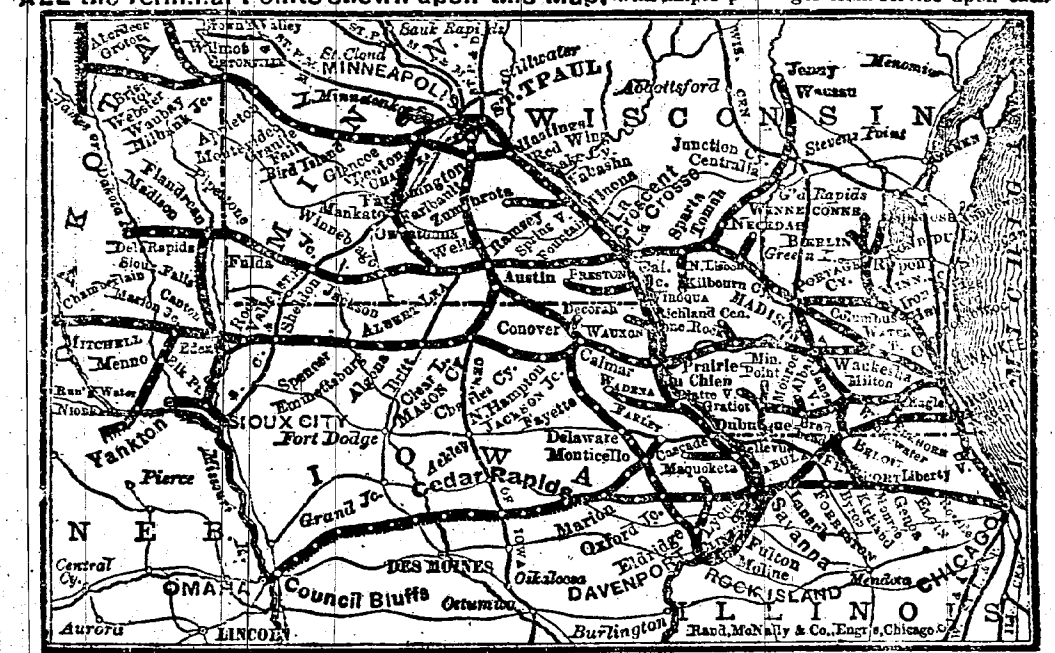
Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, made and executed by Luke M. Harriman and Mary E. Harriman, his wife, of the county of Burleigh, Dakota Territory, to John H. Richards of the same place, bearing date the eighth day of October, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, on the eighth day of October, A. D. 1881, at 6 o'clock p. m., in Book "C" of mortgages on page 20 (2), on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice as principal and interest the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars (\$1,060), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been taken to recover any part of said debt secured by said mortgage, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1882, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house of Burleigh county, D. T., the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said sum of one thousand and sixty dollars (\$1,060), together with the costs allowed by law and an attorney's fee of one hundred dollars provided for in said mortgage, said above mentioned premises being described as follows: The southwest quarter (s. w. 1/4) of section number thirty (30), township one hundred and thirty-nine (39), range seventy-nine (79) west, in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

JOHN H. RICHARDS, Mortgagee.
Dated April 14, 1882.
John E. Carland, Att'y for Mortgagee. 45 51

YOU CAN TRAVEL 4000 MILES

THROUGH ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MINNESOTA and DAKOTA, OVER THE ROADS OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y CO., Without doubling on your tracks. This magnificent system reaches almost every important TOWN, CITY and SUMMER RESORT in the GREAT NORTHWEST. It includes the only Through unbroken lines owned by any one Company, Between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and forms with its connections the picturesque MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE, Between St. Louis and Northern Minneapolis. It also includes Through Routes between ALL the Terminal Points shown upon this Map, with ample passenger train service upon each.



Remember, this Company OWNS all Roads shown above in heavy lines. Reference to the Official Railway Guides or the Time Tables published by the Company, will show that the C. M. & St. P. can take you in its Splendid Passenger Trains, at Express Speed, over its own Superb Tracks, FROM almost anywhere TO almost anywhere in the Five Great States named above. ITS ROAD-BED, SUPERSTRUCTURE and EQUIPMENTS COMBINE ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, AND ARE PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR. It runs its own MAGNIFICENT SLEEPERS upon all Through Trains, and its own PARLOR CARS—the finest in the world. Its RAIL ROAD HOTELS and DINING HALLS are noted for their superior excellence. While it connects the prominent Business Centres of the Northwest, it has also upon its lines more Health and Pleasure Resorts and greater Scenic Attractions than any other system of roads upon the continent. Its Magnificent New Union Depot, on Madison, Canal and Adams Streets, Chicago, is the most elegant and commodious Passenger Station in the United States. It is conceded by the Traveling Public, to be all things, THE LEADING LINE. S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager. W. C. VAN HORNE, Geo'l. Superintendent. A. V. H. CARPENTER, Pass and Ticket Agent. Jas. C. Galt, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

THE MONITOR PLOW WORKS



Minneapolis, Minnesota. ESTABLISHED 1860. MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED MONITOR Plows, Breakers, Sulky Plows, Sulky Rakes and Cultivators. Having had twenty-one years' experience in making Plows and Breakers for the Northwest, and built up a trade second to none in rapid and substantial growth, we now take pleasure in announcing that we are greatly enlarging our capacity for 1882, and making substantial improvements in our facilities for supplying the best of goods at the lowest possible prices. The Monitor Plow! We use only Solid Steel for Shares and Moldboards. No that in grinding and polishing there is very little steel left and plows cannot be durable. THE MONITOR IS THE LIGHTEST DRAFT, SCOURS BEST, TURNS BEST, and is stronger and more durable than any other plow made. THE MONITOR HAY RAKE.—Double coil, oil tempered teeth, adjustable lever, the largest and best wheels in use, best made and best finished rake. W. B. JACKSON, Secretary Monitor Plow Works, Minneapolis, Minn.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
—In CONVENIENCE,—
DURABILITY, ECONOMY,
—AND—
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.
BUY THE BEST!
LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

S. Sunderland,
Buffalo, Elk, Deer and Antelope heads bought and sold.
Corner Main and Third Streets.

Taxidermist.
Heads or whole Carcasses mounted in the 'most scientific manner.

BISMARCK AND STANDING ROCK STAGE & EXPRESS LINE.

Leaves Bismarck daily, except Sundays, at 8 a. m., arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours. Leaves Standing Rock daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m., arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours. For freight or passage apply to GEO. EPPLES & CO., Bismarck, D. T. Jno. Thompson & Co., Standing Rock.

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An Elegant One Hundred Page FASHION CATALOGUE, Beautifully illustrated and containing all the LATEST STYLES Of Ladies' and Children's Costumes and Cloaks, Fine Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks, Velvet and Dress Goods, Lace Curtains and Draperys. The acknowledged Guide of the Season. No lady who desires to know what to wear and how to dress, we can afford to be without it. The Spring number will be ready about Mar. 13. Be sure to send postal card (giving full name, town, county and state) when a sample copy will be sent free of charge.
H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave and 102, 104, & 106 W. 20th Street, NEW YORK CITY. 40 52

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid, \$1.00
Three months, postage paid, 3.00
Six months, postage paid, 5.00
One year, 10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.50.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

DAILY.
TRANSIENT.—Display, \$1.00 per inch first insertion; 50 cents for second, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
YEARLY.—\$5.00 per inch first month; \$3.00 per month thereafter. Professional Cards (three lines or less), \$4.00 first month; \$1.00 per month thereafter; \$15 per year.
MISCELLANEOUS.—Special announcements, either foreign or local, set in solid nonpareil type and measured 12 lines to the inch, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line first insertion, or 40 cents for one week without change. Write-ups in minion type, 15 cents per line, measured ten lines to the inch.

WEEKLY.
YEARLY.—Display, one-half of daily rates; if in both daily and weekly, 25 per cent. of daily rates will include weekly.
The above rates are for the run of the paper.

EASY AND PROFITABLE.

Without a doubt there is no country in the wide world where the chance for a poor man to acquire a competency is equal to the opportunity afforded that class right here in Dakota. But it must be remembered, says the Inter State, that here as elsewhere brains win. A ship-shod, careless style of farming reaps no better results here than in other sections. A man full of push, pluck and energy here has the chance to become rich. There are thousands of instances in this territory where men with just enough to get here, are now the owners of fine farms, with tools, stock and comfortable homes and ready money to enlarge their farms, or make paying investments, all made in from three to five years. A Dakota correspondent of the Minnesota Farmer illustrates the question in hand very fully in the following extract. He says: "I took a tree claim and soldier claim, in all three hundred and twenty, borrowed of everyone, anticipated my quarterly pension, and faced it through on cheek principally, a feature attributed to me as in compassion not unjustly, and finally got my three hundred and twenty in a growing crop—with actual indebtedness secured by a chattel mortgage on the crops—of eleven hundred and thirty-seven dollars. Now when threshing time came I was no better off for I had my grain cut on credit and as the No. 1 hard wheat came from the machine I sold enough to pay off all indebtedness with a little to spare—selling the first for \$1.28 a bushel in the sack and in the field. As I remarked before, in my selfishness I held the balance for a rise, and have just sold it for \$1.25, getting the rise the other way. It is good for me any way, for I got twenty-nine bushels to the acre, and had the full 320 acres under crop. Now, to show our good Iowa people how this goes: I commenced on nothing and with no credit: I went into the field seeded as stated; I owed \$1,136, and owed \$960 additional for getting grain ready for the market—in all \$2,097. I sold 8,000 bushels in the field for \$1.28, and left me 6,280 bushels, of which I kept one and a half bushels per acre for seed, or 180 bushels, and the balance of 5,800 bushels less shrinkage, I sold. In other words I sold at \$1.25 per bushel 5,624 bushels of wheat. It cost me for land office fees \$32. I cost for breaking and backsetting just \$4 per acre, making \$1,280, and with former cost of \$2,097, makes \$3,400. I realized the \$1.28 on 8,000 bushels—or \$3,840; on the 5,624 bushels I got \$7,020; in all \$10,860, and deducting the \$3,400 total expenses I have \$7,351 balance, all for two years' work; and as yet I have not bought one pound of machinery nor a single hoof of a horse, and have my seed wheat left. I hired the work done. Your readers will understand that it takes the first year to get the ground ready for crop, and that the next year the crop is raised."

A GREAT many were inclined to believe, and some were bold enough to remark when the North Pacific took hold of its own express business, that it would not pay. The fallacy of this belief has been proven. No branch of the business of the North Pacific is in a more prosperous condition. In fact the business has become so great as the line has extended west, that Supt. Footner has found at necessary to employ an assistant, and therefore announces in a circular, that Mr. M. G. Hall has been appointed General Agent, of the Express department,

his duties being to travel and look after the interests of this department at all points on the road. Although a natural increase of business is to be expected as the line lengthens, yet much of the present increase may be attributed to the skill and energy of Mr. Footner. He has made rates for dealers in produce, and perishable stock that has caused an increase in this kind of traffic almost marvelous. It is not an uncommon thing, to see a ton of this kind of stock unloaded in Bismarck, consigned to one man. The North Pacific may be truly spoken of as a success in every particular.

THE CANADIAN ROAD.

An idea seems to be making its way into the eastern mind that the Canadian Pacific railway running along our northern border, is destined to play a highly important part in the transportation system of this continent. A writer in the New York Times insists that the construction of the road is a matter of portentous significance to the United States; and he therefore sounds the note of alarm on the subject, with special reference, however, to what he conceives to be its relation to the American tariff. He also points out some of the striking advantages which the Canadian Pacific will have over its American competitors for northwestern and Pacific traffic, among which are its enormous subsidy in cash, lands and free gift of 750 miles of railway completed by the Canadian government, the total being estimated at a value of \$100,000,000. In addition to this, the railway and its equipment and the stock of the company are forever exempted from taxation; its land grant is exempted from taxation for twenty years, or until sold, and its rails and other iron material used in constructing the railway and telegraph lines, are exempt from duties—this last concession alone being valued at \$10,000,000. The line runs through a fertile wheat belt extending from the Red river to the Rocky mountains, the whole distance being nearly a level plain; and though the company commenced construction only last summer, it has pushed the work with such energy that 100 miles are now completed and another 100 miles graded, and in another year the road will probably reach the base of the Rocky mountains. Work on the Pacific division is also in progress, and many thousands of Chinese are immediately to be brought over to reinforce the working parties. On the Pacific end of the line there are so many difficulties that it can hardly be regarded as probable that the road will be finished through in less than five years. But it will be completed undoubtedly, and five years is no long time. The Times writer argues that the enormous subsidy paid for construction of the road, and the exemption of its material from duties, etc., will enable it to carry freight much more cheaply than the American Pacific roads, which are not so favored with subsidies and tax-exemptions, and are moreover burdened with heavy duties on iron and steel; and hence it is suggested that the Canadian Pacific must take a large share of the trans-continental traffic. These facts are forcibly used to point the argument for reduction of the American duties on iron and steel. But while the argument has weight in that direction, there is probably little reason to fear that the lion's share of the Pacific trade will fall to the Canadian road. For the reasons above pointed out, that road will have advantages, indeed; but these will be in a large degree overcome by the fact that other roads will have access to the principal centers of trade on the Pacific coast, while the Canadian will not; that this road lies so far north that it will be more obstructed by snows than any other; that local traffic, not through traffic, must be the chief support of every road, and that the Canadian road cannot expect the local traffic that will arise on the more southern lines, where the climatic advantages are great. Again, the western division of the Canadian road, for a distance of 800 to 1,000 miles, traverses a country which is extremely mountainous, is subject to very heavy snow falls, and cannot be settled to any considerable extent; hence this division will be expensive to operate and will have little or no local business. For these reasons there need be no apprehensions regarding the Canadian road, with all its advantages. But if the North Pacific had these advantages, added to such as it now possesses, it would be able to serve the country at lower rates than it now possibly can.

BEAUTIFY your homes, set out trees, both deciduous and evergreens, around every home in the city and suburbs, cultivate and care for them, and in a few years your family can enjoy their shade

and shelter, while the rustling leaves in the evening breeze will chant the gratitude which human lips cannot express.

TIMBER CULTURE ACT.

As the season for planting tree claims is at hand, and many of our readers are interested in the matter, we clip the following from the Pioneer-Press:

WINDOM, Minn., April 22.—Please inform me through the columns of the Weekly Press in regard to timber claims. Do we have to prove there are 675 trees growing on each acre, or 6,750 on ten acres?

SUBSCRIBER.

The timber culture acts of 1852, 1874, 1876 and 1878 are not alike in their requirements, but the act of June 14, 1878, supersedes all previous ones as to claims made after that date. Under this act requirements in making final proof are as follows: First—It must be shown that not less than 2,700 trees were planted on each acre of the ten required to be planted. Second—That the quantity and character of trees as aforesaid have been cultivated and protected for not less than eight years preceding the time of making proof. Third—It must be shown that at the time of making proof there are at least 675 living and thrifty trees to each acre of the ten planted. This is quoted from "the instructions for making final proof of timber culture entries" issued by the department in February last. If this third requirement is to be literally construed, it means 675 trees or more on each individual acre. An inquiry addressed to the register of the land office at Benson elicited the following answer:

BENSON, Minn., April 14.—In answer to yours of the 12th, relative to the number of trees required to make final proof under the timber culture act of 1878, my construction is that if a person can show 6,750 of the 27,000 planted on ten acres, living and thrifty, he may prove up, and that it does not require 675 trees on each and every acre.

Under the acts of 1873 and 1874 it is not required, as in 1878, to show that 2,700 were planted on each and every acre, and no difference in respect to 6,750 trees required to make final proof. We have had no proofs under the timber culture laws, and hence no rulings from the department to govern us. I give you my opinion for what it is worth. I send you the law and our instructions that you may yourself judge how near I am to the proper construction.

D. S. HALL, Register.

Mr. Hall's construction of the law is in accordance with the dictates of common sense. It would seem that an average of 675 trees to the acre, or 6,650 on the ten acres, ought to be a sufficient compliance with the law. For the benefit of the claimants, however, the Pioneer Press has referred the question, to the department for an authoritative ruling on the subject.

THE Mandan p. s. says that Mandan owns Dr. King, home, boots, soul and all. Poor doctor! If his soul has gone to Mandan his friends need never expect to see him more.

THE reports of small-pox in Miles City, circulated by eastern papers, have been grossly exaggerated. There are but few cases, and they are being treated at the pest house.

Gen. Hazen, chief signal officer, who, while in command of Fort Buford in 1873, published to the world that this section of Dakota was a drought cursed region, is making up for this great lie in a tabulated statement which he is preparing of the tornadoes in the United States, covering a period of eighty-seven years, in which not a single reference is made to Dakota. This fact shows that Dakota is a desirable place to live. The idea has been so prevalent that Dakota is a windy country, that it will be a surprise to the public to know that the territory has altogether escaped these destructive cyclones which so frequently spread death and disaster in many less favorable sections of the country. Gen. Hazen's statement contains the record of six hundred tornadoes, and following are some of the sections of the country which have suffered most: Kansas heads in the list. That state has had sixty-two tornadoes, from 1859 to 1881; Illinois has had fifty-four from 1854 to 1881; Missouri has had forty-four from 1814 to 1881; New York has had thirty-five from 1831 to 1881; Georgia, thirty-three from 1804 to 1881; Iowa, thirty-one from 1854 to 1881; Ohio, twenty-eight from 1823 to 1881; Indiana, twenty-seven from 1822 to 1880, and so on down through the list. The examination leads to the conclusion that tornadoes occur more frequently in June than in any other month and between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, although there is no hour of the day that is entirely free from them. The average width of the path of destruction is 1,085 feet and the storm clouds run with the velocity of twelve to sixty miles. The wind within the vortex sometimes attains a velocity of 800 miles an hour, the average velocity being thirty-nine miles.

Yesterday John Davidson, of Washington city, killed his mother, sixty years of age, crushing her skull with a hatchet.

NEWS COMMENTS.

We judge by the Deadwood Times of the 22d inst. that a snow storm visited that section on the day before, as every other item relates to snow baling.

J. P. WOODMAN, of Helena, is the owner of the fastest running horse in Montana. The flyer's name is Boulis, and she ran a mile last fall in 1:44½, the quickest time ever made in that territory.

The first professional burglary ever committed at Fort Benton, occurred on the night of April 19th. The cellar of Murphy, Nell & Co.'s store was entered and a lot of cigars, whisky, etc., carried away.

The new comet ought to be visible to the naked eye at present and about the middle of May it will be near the pole, and there is every reason to expect that it will be a brilliant object in the heavens.

The postoffice department has taken a new departure. It doesn't intend to recognize the syllable "ville." This is the reason Maidenville, the metropolis of the Maginnis district, is now called plain Maiden, without the ville.

BUTTE has a sensation. A young man named A. J. Noyes was recently clandestinely married to C. M. Buck's fifteen-year-old daughter. The parents, claiming the marriage illegal, refuse to surrender the bride, and now the husband intends to bring legal action to recover her.

The face of the sun at present is freckled. By looking at the great orb through a smoked glass a large spot may be seen by the unaided eye. It is in the left upper portion of the sun. With the telescope a dozen other spots may be detected. The spots are probably caused by the electric light at Fargo.

Charles Kean, who recently committed suicide at Chamberlin, D. T., mention of which was made in this column, was the first white man who ever settled in what is now known as Montana territory. He was a Bavarian nobleman, but had gone wrong in his young days and ended out a checked existence on the wild frontier.

A confirmed inebriate committed suicide at Highland, M. T., on Sunday morning. He cut his throat from ear to ear with a dull jack-knife, rolled into his bank, let his head hang over the side-board until the surplus blood was shed, and then calmly rolled himself up in the blankets and passed into the other world apparently without a struggle or a whimper.

A PHYSICIAN in Butte goes the whole hog or none in charging his patients for advice and treatment. Last week an immigrant, who was suffering from a severe cold, called at a doctor's office and was persuaded that he was knocking at the door of death. The frightened man paid \$70 for a vial of medicine that the doctor guaranteed would effect a cure.

A SOUTHERN railroad connection is the outlet which must come to Yankton. A short line or two in that direction will give its access to railroad systems entirely independent of those which now control Dakota trade, and by the competition thus established Yankton will be made the most important railroad point in Dakota.—Yankton Press. Certainly it would. All that Bismarck needs to make her a second St. Paul is the completion of her projected railroads. But the rub is to complete the railroads.

TWELVE hundred cranks in southern Dakota have signed a petition for a citizen's convention to be held at Canton on the 7th of June. They intend to reform things. The purpose of the cranks is to prepare a state constitution, etc., and enter the union of states on a reformed basis. No politicians need apply, as they will not be admitted. But the Yankton Press says that the preliminary proceedings indicate that a few politicians have crept into this highly moral family of statesmen, and that a few more are behind the scenes.

THE Vermillion Republican says that there is an effort on foot to run a prohibition territorial ticket next fall. The friends of the scheme think they can elect their delegate. It is supposed Alexander Hughes will be asked to be the victim. The Canton convention June 7th will probably further elucidate the matter. We would be gratified to see Mr. Hughes nominated on the prohibition ticket. He is a candidate for every office in the gift of the people and the government. If he would run once for an office it might cure his mania.

THE following item from the Helena Independent would seem to confirm the suspicion that Jesse James is not dead. "We are informed," says the Independent, "that a few days since some section men on the Utah & Northern railroad discovered a place where persons, with a view to robbing the up coming train, tore up a portion of the track at a point where the cars would run over a steep embankment if the villainous scheme had not been detected. It was evidently the intention of the robbers to make a sure thing of killing all the passengers and thus avoid trouble in carrying out their purpose."

Thos. Corzell is a citizen of Helena, and he has proven himself an ardent lover. He was arraigned before the police judge of that town the other day charged with assaulting Madam Sara Du Bey. He said he

would have killed her had they not been separated, that he loved her so much that he did not want her to live and receive visits from others, and rather than have it so he would kill her. Upon the evidence of others and Thomas' own confession he was assessed \$100 and trimmings, in default of which he was remanded to the cooler where his red-hot love will cool off. He loves not wisely but too well. The poor thing.

New Era: A coterie of patriotic Dakota statesmen are quietly figuring out the problem of how to capture the seat in Congress now warmed by Delegate Pettigrew. A striking fact concerning the persons named for the delegate's seat, is that they all hail from counties along the Missouri river, in the extreme southeastern part of the territory, from whence Pettigrew's chief opposition came two years ago. The opposition would be more formidable, and more likely to succeed if the anti-Pettigrew men would set up candidates in other parts of the territory, and then pool their interests when the proper time comes. As it is now, Pettigrew need not lose any sleep over the opposition.

Prairie Farmer: "We have heretofore stated, without reservation, our belief that when the full array of facts were known in relation to the cause of trichinae in swine, it would be found that the difficulty arises from the animals eating garbage and vermin. Experiments which we made some years ago fully satisfied us of this. We made the statement then and now reiterate it, that trichinae will not be found in corn-fed hogs. The late outbreak at Minnesota, Minn., by which a large number of persons were stricken, some of them fatally, was traced to the eating of raw ham, and it was found that the swine, forty in number, were fed in a pen adjoining a slaughter house. The buildings were also overrun with rats, one of the most prolific sources of the disease. Subsequently the establishment and swine were removed to another place, where there were less rats, but still fed on the offal."

THE Brainerd Tribune gives the following juicy little flood incident in its issue of the 28th inst.: "A certain boat going up the Red river the other day, lost her way and bumped up against a frame house. She hadn't more than touched it before an old darkey rammed his head up through a hole in the roof where the chimney once came out and yelled at the captain on the roof: 'Whar de h—l is you gwine wid dat boat? Can't you see nuffin? Fust thing you knows you be gwine to turn dis house over, spill de ole gal an' de chil'en out in de flood an' drown 'em. What yer dom' out here in de country wid yer d—n boat, anyhow? Go on back yander froo de wheat fields an' git back into de ribber whar yer b'longs. Ain't got no bizness sev'n miles out in de country foolin' round' people's houses, nowow!' And the boat backed out and proceeded on her way to Fargo, a few miles to leeward."

THE alleged practices of the reverend gentleman among the Santee and Yankton agency Indians is bearing fruit. Five red feds incarnate recently entered a farmer's house in Bon Homme county, D. T., and outraged his wife. The Yankton Press, 26th ult., refers to the matter thus: "Five Yankton Indians entered the house of a Bon Homme county farmer named Frederick Baker, last week, and demanded dinner, which Mrs. Baker, who was alone, prepared for them. After dinner they suddenly sprang upon Mrs. Baker and held her while each in his turn ravished her. She was left incalculable, but upon recovering went to the field and informed her husband of the transaction. He was afraid to pursue the Indians, and they escaped. A pellet of cold lead apiece would be a mild punishment for these fiends. Judge Edgerton should repeat his Lovejoy sentence upon them." The Lovejoy sentence was thirty years in the penitentiary for committing a rape. These five Indians should receive this sentence, and in addition be castrated with an axe by the husband of the woman they outraged.

THE men who control the wagon transportation business in Montana are in a quandary. In fact all parties interested in the government transportation in Montana this year are in a quandary. Fred T. Evans, who has the contract for the delivery of government supplies between the railroad and river points to the several military posts and Indian agencies, has, according to the calculations of those who claim to know how to estimate his contract down to bottom figures, a bad job on hand. This fact was readily recognized by the transportation bosses in that territory, and they began to lay their wires to break him wide open on his contract, and thus deter him and others from ever hereafter assuming the temerity to again trespass upon their domain. But the government step—and puts the "kick-bush" on their little racket by threatening to cancel their licenses (the freighting kings of Montana are all interested in trading posts) if they attempt to throw an impediment in the way of Evans to prevent him from fulfilling his contract. The government recognizes the fact that his task is hard enough without the monkeying of the bosses of the situation. Notwithstanding the threat of the government at Washington, Evans will find it necessary to be on the ground all the time to get out even. Those Montanians are wary fish.

The News and Incidents of the Past Weeks

The Red Cloud, which left St. Louis on the 15th of March, arrived at Sioux City on the 26th of April, and departed for Bismarck on the following morning. She has 390 tons of freight, 75 deck and 22 cabin passengers, and is drawing four feet without fuel. Capt. John A. Williams is master, Ed. Down, clerk, Alex. Stewart and Jim. Nowlan, pilots; Mike Murphy, mate; and Drew head engineer. The passengers are all for Benton. Many of

Speaking of navigating the Yellowstone reminds us of a champagne dinner during the trip of the first boat that ever reached the mouth of Powder river. It was early in the season of 1873 that the Key West, Capt. Grant Marsh, master, turned her nose up the Yellowstone for the purpose of exploring the channel of that stream. Gen. Forsythe, of Sheridan's staff, with a company or two of soldiers, was on board. A day or two before reaching the mouth of Powder river, Capt. Marsh's birthday occurred, and it was

Peck in the fall of 1868. The Barker, Capt. Gear, master, and Lew Lorrain and Billy Sims, pilots, attempted to reach Benton lake that fall but were able to ascend only as far as Cow Island. On her return the boat was fired into a few miles above Peck and upon reaching that fort, about dark, the captain tied up for the night. Peck at that time was in charge of Farrell, a brave and daring fellow. X. Beadler, who is now deputy United States marshal for Montana, occupied a similar position then, and was dodging about the posts on the borders whenever the vigilantes had no subjects for him to dispose of. He was with Farrell, besides a number of others less noted. On the Fannie Barker, besides her crew, were Matt Carroll, of the Diamond R freight transportation line of Montana, and Sam DeBow. Just before the break of day, the Indians opened their attack by charging across the levee between the trading post and the boat, and yelling only as the Redskins can yell. The whites had anticipated the attack and were ready. They poured cold lead into the ranks of the scalp hunters just about as rapidly as they were able. One white man was captured and scalped, and it was afterwards reported that thirty-six of the Redskins died of the dust. Louis Lorrain, our informant, says the ground all about the fort was besmeared with blood after the battle, showing that many a Redskin had been perforated, but the dead and wounded were all carried away by those not injured, which is the inviolable custom of Indians. An Indian will take more chances in recovering a dead warrior from the field of conflict than under any other circumstances. On the up trip reports

It is not known yet who will be the United States marshal for Dakota. It seems a little odd that an office of this character should go begging when our territory is alive with patriots willing to sacrifice their comfort and

SINCE the big blizzard in the Black Hills region, the citizens of Deadwood have suffered a fresh meat famine. The markets were without their usual supply for some days, and in consequence there was gnashing of teeth and wailing among the beef-eaters of that metropolis. There is, no doubt, more fresh meat devoured in Deadwood than in any other city of its size in the world. It has a population of about 4,000, and it supports a dozen large, fine meat markets.

TELEGRAPHIC

The Star Route Trials.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In the star route cases to-day Woodwards examination was resumed and he read a circular sent out by Brady with the initials "W. H. T.," Wm. H. Turner, upon one corner, directing postmasters along the route to fill up the enclosed, when provided for an increase of the service from two trips to three trips per week. A letter from Dorsey to Brady in Sidels handwriting was also read concerning increased service, on the same route, and still another letter and Dorsey's petition filed with the defendant for increased service, saying the service is necessary, to his (Dorsey) personal knowledge.

In the course of his remarks Merrick said he would state right here that the government had ample evidence to prove the guilt of Stephen W. Dorsey.

Merrick—I'll bet you a thousand dollars you have not.

Merrick—That is not the way we try cases in law.

Ingersoll—You know the old saying, "Put up or shut up."

Another letter from Dorsey to Brady was read which the prosecution claimed would show that Dorsey knew that petitions were being prepared in advance of their reception at the depot.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—First Comptroller Lawrence signed warrants to pay to the administrators of the late President Garfield \$2,672, being the balance of his salary to the day of his death.

Estimated reduction of the public debt for April, about \$147,000,000.

The secretary of war had a long conference with the president this afternoon in reference to the Indian outbreak in Arizona.

The house, after a two hour's speech by Calkins, of the committee on elections, closed the debate on the contested seat case of Lynch and Chalmers, sixth district of Mississippi. Various resolutions were voted and the last one, declaring Lynch, republican, entitled to his seat adopted by a vote of 125 to 83, all party votes, and though the democrats at one time were disposed to filibuster, they abandoned their purpose.

Criswell presented the conference report on the post-office appropriation bill which was agreed to. The report states that the amount of money in dispute between the two houses was \$440,000. The senate dissents from the amendment amounting to \$330,000, while the house agrees to the amendment amounting to \$110,000. The franking privilege amendment is rejected and an amendment increasing the appropriation for special mail is agreed to with an amendment, so as to read as follows: For necessary and special facilities on trunk lines, \$6,000,000, said facilities to be extended as far as practicable to the principal cities of the United States.

DEMOCRATIC POWWOW.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A democratic caucus was held to-night to determine the course to be followed in the contested election case of Lynch vs. Chalmers. Representative Atherton, of Ohio, presided. The principal speakers were Randall, of Pennsylvania, and House, of Tennessee. There was an element present which advocated a resort to dilatory proceedings to prevent a vote on the case, but a sentiment of the caucus was opposed to this course. Although no definite action was taken it is not probable that filibustering will be resorted to to delay the final settlement of the election case in the house.

A POINT FOR SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The special committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the stationery department of the treasury department, report unanimously that no statement whatever was furnished the Sherman bureau by the stationery division, and no arrangements to that end had been entered into by any chief of division.

CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following were confirmed to-day in the senate: Nicholas, New York, minister to Belgium; John A. Francis, New York, charge d'affaires to Portugal.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Crumph, steward at the White house, has resigned.

Sator Blair will be examined Monday next before the Cull-Peru investigating committee.

Belmont, of the Chili-Peru investigating committee, who had a wordy war with ex-Secretary Blaine Thursday, before the committee, in which he (Belmont) was badly worsted, requests that the personalities be omitted from the record.

Gay Times at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.—The graduating exercises of the United States artillery school took place last evening in the presence of President Arthur, the secretaries of navy and war, and other distinguished visitors. Gen. Hancock presented the diplomas. The president and party inspected the ships of the fleet, witnessing drills, etc. The president from the Tennessee's bridge exploded spar torpedoes. The officers of the fleet were subsequently received on board the Tallapoosa. Generals Hancock and Mitchell were also invited on board the Tallapoosa, which then slowly steamed out of the harbor for Washington, the crews manning the yards cheering as the vessel passed, while the forts and flagship fired salutes. The officers of the school ship were tendered a hop to night. It was a brilliant affair.

Picnickers Killed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 28.—A special to the Register from Kingsville says the steamer Maria exploded her boilers to-day. She had on board a picnic party. Minnie Henry was instantly killed. Mattie and Nannie Henry are missing, and are supposed to be drowned. Lizzie Henry and J. C. Eason are not expected to recover. Wm. Trimble is badly scalded, and Minnie Bules seriously injured. Tom Richardson, colored, one of the crew, was drowned, and John Williams, one of the crew, is badly hurt.

The Forestry Congress.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—The Forestry congress was formally organized to-day. A resolution was adopted that it was the judgment of this congress that the congress of

the United States should take steps to establish at state and national agricultural institutions experimental forestry stations. Provision was made for publishing the names of the members and catalogues of papers written for this congress, and a committee appointed; reports to be sent to various state legislatures. A committee was also appointed to prepare reports and present them to the congress of the United States, upon the practicability of appointing a state forestry commission. Memorial trees were planted in Lincoln park.

Pushing the Railroad.

HUNTER'S HOT SPRINGS, M. T., April 29.—[Special]—Work is being rapidly pushed on the Yellowstone division, the end of the track now being at Guy's bluffs. It will certainly be into Billings by September. The grading is nearly finished to Stillwater, only a few bluffs remaining. Between the crossing at Stillwater and Benson's Landing engineers are busily engaged cross-sectioning the work, and now graders are coming on to it fast. This work will be ready long before the tracklayers approach. It is mostly a light cut or fill, the only bluffs being opposite Hunter's Springs. Engineers Case and Duar have charge of the work between the two crossings.

The Arizona Reds.

LORDSBURG, N. M., April 27.—A courier arrived this evening from Guthrie's ranch, on the Gila. He brings news that a large body of Indians are on the Gila destroying everything left in their raid through that section of Friday and Saturday last. Newton and a large party are strongly fortified and armed. Expecting an attack they sent here for a supply of arms and ammunition, but none are available. The party report having buried thirty bodies, making a total of over fifty buried at Gila and Clifton during the past week.

Gov. Crittenden and Jesse James.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Two resolutions practically endorsing Gov. Crittenden's action in the Jesse James affair, were introduced in the lower house of the legislature to-day, one by a democrat, the other by a republican. Both were ruled out of order by the speaker. An appeal from the decision of the chair was taken. The democrats voted solidly, eighty in number, to sustain the chair, while the republicans and greenbackers, forty-two in number, voted against the chair.

Striking Stone Breakers.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Advices from Lemont, where the great quarrymen's strike is pending, indicates the likelihood that the strikers will give in, as nearly 300 of them are now at work, and the places of all the strikers will all be filled. An importation of new workmen caused such evident bad blood, that Sheriff Mann of Chicago, was called on this afternoon for a posse to maintain peace. Up to a late hour to-night no news of trouble has been received.

A Little Fool.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 28.—A special to the Nonpareil says: Last night while playing "Jesse James," a youth named Dufoe shot and killed a playmate named Harry Wildmer; at Glenwood, Mill Co. Dufoe pointed a revolver at Wildmer and pulled the trigger, supposing it was not loaded, the victim having refused to throw up his hands. The boy died in a very few hours, and the young murderer is under arrest.

Somebody Lied.

NEW YORK, April 29.—At a meeting of the American electric light company to-day it was stated that there is no truth whatever in the report from Boston as to the retirement from the board of trustees of Fred D. Grant and Mr. Windom. Grant was only made president for a day, and ex-Secretary Windom had nothing whatever to do with the business.

Beaten and Shot to Death.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 28.—John Mitchell, of Edwards county, was tied to a tree and beaten nearly to death by two sons, and afterward shot dead by two men named O'Brien and Field. The trouble was over the pre-emption of eighty acres of land abandoned by Mitchell and squatted upon by Field.

The Execution of Dr. Lamson.

LONDON, April 28.—Dr. Lamson was hung to-day. His neck was not dislocated, and his features after death wore a placid expression. With the exception of a slight red mark around the neck, there was nothing to indicate that his death had been violent. The Lancet fails to perceive a particle of evidence of Lamson's alleged insanity.

Striking for Big Money.

BOSTON, April 29.—Mrs. Goodlove, a poor woman claiming to be a granddaughter of McLeod, who bought for £1 per acre a tract of land in the upper part of New York city, now valued at \$6,000,000, has begun proceedings to recover the estate.

Juvenile Firebugs.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 29.—Four boys, ranging from twelve to sixteen years of age, were this evening arrested on a charge of setting fire to the North Wheeling glass works last Monday. The evidence against them is strong.

Little Minnie Recovering.

MINNEAPOLIS 29.—The coroner's jury on the lynching case, finds that McManus came to his death by strangulation by a cause unknown to the jury. Minnie Spear, his little victim, is improving and there is strong hopes of her recovery.

Big Medicine Man Gone.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Dr. John T. Hodger the eminent surgeon of this city and country, and known in some parts of Europe for his distinguished ability and skill, died at his residence after a very brief illness, having been sick only since yesterday.

Death of Geo. B. Wright.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., April 29.—George B. Wright, of Minneapolis, the well known sur-

vveyor and for two years land commissioner of the North Pacific, died here to-day after a long illness.

Small-Pox at Miles City.

MILES CITY, April 29.—[Special]—There was considerable alarm yesterday about small-pox, but it is hoped the disease is now under control. Arthur O'Connor, lawyer, is quite sick, as are also several other parties. Fort Keogh is under quarantine. It is thought the disease was brought here by immigrants.

A Perforated Floater.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A dead body was found in the river at Twenty-second street, with two bullet holes through it. The corpse is supposed to be that of Capt. Thomas Nelson, of the schooner Ironsides, who has been missing for some weeks. He had a considerable sum of money when last seen alive.

Threatening the Queen's Life.

LONDON, April 29.—A man named Young was arrested to-day for threatening the queen's life. Young wrote General Sir Henry Ponsonby, private secretary to the queen, demanding money and threatening the life of the queen and Prince Leopold. He is apparently crazy.

Hanged For Incendiarism.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 28.—Pleasant Adams, Joe Burton and Richard Bates, all colored were hanged at Greenville to-day, for burning the academy of music in that place Dec. 7, 1879. Each declared his innocence.

A "Paralyzed" Journalist.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 28.—This morning James P. Newcomb, editor of the Evening Light, was met by C. R. Smith, city engineer, and thrashed for publishing an article derogatory to Smith's official conduct.

A Brigand Chieftain Caught.

LAREDO, April 29.—Mandro, the famous brigand chieftain was to-day overtaken and surrounded by soldiers. He fought bravely, and fell dead pierced by twenty-six bullets.

Shocking Accident.

MINNEAPOLIS, 29.—John D. O'Nan, was instantly killed, and John Murphy fatally injured to-day by being struck by a capstan bar accidentally loosened.

Coming to Dakota.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Four thousand immigrants arrived to-day. The total for the month is over 70,000. The majority are bound for the northwest.

Schaeffer vs. Sexton.

NEW YORK, April 28.—In the billiard match to-night between Schaeffer and Sexton, the latter won. Score, Sexton 600, Schaeffer 538; winner's best run, 32.

Arrival Of The Jeannette Party.

LONDON, 29.—Lieut. Danenhauer and party of the Jeannette arrived at Moscow, all well.

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THE LARGEST

TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT

In the Northwest

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BAND CATALOGUE,

1894, 200 pages, 250 Engravings,

of instruments, Saxes, Corns, Bells,

Trumpets, Euphoniums, Clarinets,

Stands, Stools, and other articles,

externally, also in latest fashion and

prices for the year 1894, and a Catalogue

of the latest styles in

27-27.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., April 25, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 2 o'clock p. m. on the seventh day of June, 1882, viz:

Joseph H. Taylor,

Homestead entry No. 323, made May 20, 1881, for the s. w. 1/4 of n. e. 1/4 of lots 5 and 6; n. e. 1/4 of s. e. 1/4, township 142 n., range 81 w., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: S. A. Peterson, George G. Rhude, Wm. H. H. Mercer, of Burleigh county, postoffice address, Turtle Valley; Joseph Dietrich, postoffice Bismarck.

JOHN A. REA, Register,

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck D. T., April 11, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 11 o'clock a. m., May 24, 1882, viz:

Hamlet Livens,

H. E. No. 166, June 9, 1880, for the northeast quarter section 20, township 139 north, range 79 west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: L. E. McRoy, George G. Rhude, Geo. Glass, and August S. Hall, all of Burleigh county, postoffice Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register,

Notice of Contest

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., April 14, 1882.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William Woods against Jacob Wilwerth for abandoning his homestead entry No. 66, dated Nov. 1, 1878, upon the north half of the northwest quarter section 20, township 138 north, range 80 west, in Burleigh county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the office on the 17th day of May, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register,

\$25 TO \$50 PER Day

can easily be made by using the celebrated

Victor Well Auger and

Rock Boring machinery.

in any part of the country.

We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. They are operated by either man, horse or steam power, and bore very rapid. They range in size from three inch to four and one-half feet in diameter, and will bore to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone coal, slate, hrd pan gravel, lava, builders' serpentine and conglomerate rock, and granite to make the very best of wells in quick sand. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and acknowledged as the best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. We contract for prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds of minerals; also for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse poweas, brick machines, mining tools portable forges, rock drills and machinery of all kinds.

Good active agents wanted in every country in the world. Address

Western Machinery Supply Depot,

511 Walnut street, St. Louis, U. S. A.

State in what paper you saw this. 13 ly.

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CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.

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I have always on hand a

large amount of live eastern

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Dakota. JAMES W. CLARK,

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44-44

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Including all points of

interest on the line of the

North Pacific Rail-

road, published by

E. J. HAYES,

Official Photographer,

P. R. R., Fargo, D. T.

Catalogues free.

Sheriff's Sale.

TERRITORY of Dakota, County of Bur-

leigh, ss:

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an

execution to me directed and delivered, and

now in my hands, issued out of the clerk's office

of the Third Judicial district (cont. territory

of Dakota, in and for the county of Burleigh up-

on a judgment docketed in said court in favor

of William Woods and by him duly assigned to

Willey A. Orup and against James V. Reardon,

defendant.

I have levied up the following described

real property of said defendant, to wit: Lots num-

ber six (6) and nine (9) in block thirty-four (34) in the

city of Bismarck in said county and also two

acres on what is known as the "Plummer

eighty" in said city described as follows: Com-

mencing 433 feet north of the southeast cor-

ner of the north half of s. e. 1/4 of section 32, twp

138, r. 80; thence south on section line 295 16-10

feet; thence west 295 16-100 feet; thence north

295 16-100 feet; thence e. s. 1/4 295 16-100 feet to

place of beginning. And that I shall on

Wednesday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1882,

at the hour of two o'clock p. m., do said day at

the court house in the city of Bismarck in said

county and territory, proceed to sell all the

right, title and interest of the above named

James F. Reardon, of the day and judgment

was docketed, viz: February 2d, 1881 or at any

time hereafter in and to the above described

property to satisfy said judgment and costs

amounting to one hundred and twenty-four

dollars and forty cents, together with all accru-

ing costs of sale, and interest on the same from

the eleventh day of April, 1882, at the rate of 7

per cent, per annum, at public auction, to the

highest bidder for cash.

DAVID S. FEARAT,

Attorney for Willey A. Orup.

ALEX. MCKENZIE,

Sheriff, Burleigh County, D. T.

Dated at Bismarck, D. T., April 20, 1882. 46-49

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons hav-

ing claims against the estate of F. A. Mc-

Creary, deceased, must exhibit the same to the

undersigned administrator, accompanied with

the necessary vouchers, at the city of Bismarck,

D. T., within four months after the first publica-

tion of this notice.

R. B. MASON,

Administrator.

Dated April 6, 1882.

John E. Carland, Atty for Administrator. 41-48

GET THE BEST!

ACORN

STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled

FOR

OPERATION,

ECONOMY,

DURABILITY and

WORKMANSHIP.

JUDGE LYNCH'S NOOSE.

IT IS FASTENED TO THE NECK OF McMANUS, THE RAPIST.

The Sheriff of Minneapolis Overpowered and the Depraved Villain Taken From His Cell and Hung by Vigilantes.

A Good Riddance.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 28.—[Special.] By midnight, last night knots of men had gathered on various streets in the central part of the city, and were moving hither and thither in a manner which indicated that there was business on hand. Where they came from no one knew, but an hour later they had gathered in front of the jail and demanded admission. Sheriff Eastus was on duty and told them they could not enter. Half a dozen strong men placed their shoulders against the door and in it went. The crowd was quiet but determined. "We want that man, McManus, the child rapist," was the demand made. "You can't have him!" firmly replied the sheriff, but he was soon overpowered. He refused to give up the keys or tell where the prisoner was, but a heavy battering ram was speedily secured and after a few vigorous applications to the door leading to the main corridor, entrance was gained. The prisoners in the lower tiers gave the crowd the information that the man they wanted was in a cell in the third tier. Thither

proceeded, only to find their way barred by a heavy iron door leading to the corridor in front of the cells. This too, was battered down and in turn the door to cell No. 3, in which was a man supposed to be McManus. The prisoner denied his identity and it was decided to take him to the home of his little victim for identification. At 3:20 the prisoner, in charge of the vigilantes, left the jail. Twenty minutes later they were in front of the Spear residence. A committee was appointed to have the prisoner identified. The ladies who lived in the neighborhood who had seen him in the afternoon, were called from their beds, and all recognized him. At last he was taken into the house when Mrs. Spear instantly cried out in an agonizing tone, "That's the man; take him away! take him away! Oh those eyes, I shall never forget them!" "It is a mistake!" was all the fellow said. A blow on the face from a man who told him that he lied, was the only response. The committee emerged from the building at 3:46 o'clock and simply said "He's the man."

"NOW FOR A TREE to hang him on!" "Hurry up with him!" and similar ejaculations were heard. It was decided to take him out of sight of the house, and the crowd started up the avenue, and proceeding around the bend a tree loomed up before them. The tree is situated in an open lot opposite the high school. Before the prisoner had reached the place a man had ascended the tree and impatiently waited for the end of the rope. The prisoner was asked why he did it, to which he replied "I didn't." By this time a rope had reached the scene. One end of it was arranged in a most artistic noose. The man up the tree became impatient, but finally the rope was handed to him, and he passed it over a stout limb. All this was the work of less time than it takes to write it. The man's hands had been tied behind him and as the noose was about to be

he asked to say something quietly to one of the leaders. Being granted the privilege, he stepped aside and confessed that he committed the crime but that he was drunk. He made some other revelations, the nature of which not known. The noose was adjusted and strong hands grasped the rope. McManus clenched his hands and straightened his legs, evidently determined that if he could not live like a man he would die like one. Cleek went the rope over the limb, and he swung clear from the ground. Two more pulls and he was whirling round and round in the air. The end of the rope was fastened to the trunk of the tree and at precisely five o'clock a sigh of relief went up from the crowd. Some started away, but others remained to see the brute die. Five minutes later there was a twitching of the legs and all was over.

Little Minnie is still alive but will die. She was only four years old, and the wretch induced her to take a walk with him. When in a secluded place he took out his knife, and after mangle her person in a most horrible manner, committed one of the most fiendish rapes ever heard of. There is universal rejoicing over the lynching.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 28.—[Associated Press]—Frank McManus, who ravished Minnie Spear, aged four years, yesterday, was taken from the jail by a large crowd of men early this morning, fully identified and hanged on an oak tree near the high school building. Public sympathy is wholly with the lynchers.

One of them Squealed.

One of the soldiers arrested, charged with breaking open the safe of the Fort Lincoln postoffice on the night of March 31st., has turned state's evidence and gave the whole thing away. All the parties implicated in the burglary were rounded up last night. Some of them are in the Burleigh county jail and the others are at present under arrest at Lincoln. We did not learn whether the money, \$1,200,

or any portion of it had been recovered, but not, but presume it has. The fellow who squealed made a clean breast of the job and will be set at liberty in due time.

The Flood in the Red.

The raging Red has got to work in the bubble city of Winnipeg. A telegram from there under date of the 24th says: "Never in the history of Manitoba has the raging Red played such fantastic tricks in this vicinity as it has in the past forty eight hours. The new Broadway bridge, extending from the foot of Broadway to St. Boniface, and which was opened for traffic only a few days ago, is practically a ruin. Huge masses of ice have piled up against the abutments of the Lonsdale bridge, and it is now feared that this fine structure may be carried away. Added to this is the fact that the real estate boom here is practically ended, although there is a large immigration coming in, which however, continues westward. The real estate offices here are very quiet, and a number of capitalists from Ontario who have been operating in Winnipeg read for the past six months, are preparing to cross the line into Dakota." They will probably come to Bismarck, where floods never bother and where spring wheat is already an inch or two out of the ground.

Grand Forks special: The steamer Selkirk arrived this afternoon from her first trip to Emerson. The officers report exceedingly high water there. St. Vincent is flooded on its principal street to the depth of a few inches. Acton is a foot under water. At St. Andrews the loss is considerable, as a wheat warehouse full of grain was carried away. All the above named places are on the river bottoms. The steamer relieved a large number of refugees, taking aboard quantities of stock which were conveyed to high ground. At all points this side of the British line the water is subsiding. From St. Vincent to the mouth ice gorges and rising water are reported. The water is still falling here and the work of repairing the damage on the flats has commenced. The washout at the Grand Forks short line between here and Fargo has been repaired, and the water in the Cheyenne river has so far subsided as to admit of the removal of a train of railroad iron which was placed on the bridge to prevent its being washed away. An order was issued to-day to run the first train for two weeks over the line. The people between here and Hillsboro have had but one mail in that time. The regular runs will begin to-day.

Get Off the Reservation.

Monday the new order of things at the Indian agencies went into effect, driving all white men related to the Indians by marriage from the Indian reservations. This is a mandate from the interior department, and it cannot help but have a baneful effect. No men have done so much in bringing the wild Indians to an understanding of civilized ways as the men who have married into the several tribes. This order went into effect Monday, and we expect from that date the quiet and prosperous times that have reigned among the reds for months past will become unsettled. It will break up family relationship, and otherwise disturb the domestic arrangements among those who are just beginning to realize, in a rude way, the customs of the people whom the government is trying to make them imitate; and this kind of a racket upon the very threshold of the desired reform, we fear will have a bad effect. The trouble is, the reforms inaugurated during the past year have all been too radical, and the displeasure of the Indians is beginning to crop out everywhere. At the Rosebud agency they are on their ears. The O'Neill City (Neb.) Frontier of the 20th inst., refers to the little rebellion against the commissioner's order in the following paragraph:

"The trouble has commenced at Rosebud agency. The commissioner of Indian affairs ordered the store managed by or in the name of L. Richard, to be closed and the goods removed from the agency within sixty days. This action was taken by the commissioner because he had satisfactory evidence that the stock of goods was the property of outside parties who entered into this scheme for speculative purposes, using Richard as a blind. Some of the Indians were exasperated at this order, and in council decided to shut up the licensed trader's establishment, which they did by nailing up the doors and windows. We get our information from a gentleman just from the agency, and is no doubt reliable.

A Visit Down The Country.

Ed. Palmer, the surveyor from Yankton, who is now at the Merchants, just returned from a trip down the river to Emmons county, and the Standing Rock Indian Reservation. He says that the finest land he has seen in North Dakota, and as fine as there is within the confines of Dakota, lies six miles south of Clark, comprising three townships, and there is not a white man in the entire territory. Don. Stevenson and other parties are herding their cattle there. The land is well watered with creeks and small lakes.

During his absence from Bismarck in the country along the Missouri, he visited Louis Agard who is located on the Standing Rock Reservation. Louis was complaining bitterly of the order from the interior department, referred to elsewhere in to-day's TRIBUNE, compelling all settlers on the Indian reserve to move off. This order will set adrift about thirty ranchers who have been in their present locations for years. Agard thinks it is pretty tough that a white man who has lived forty years on a piece of land as he has on his ranch, should be driven off to make room for a pack of Indians who neither need it nor want it. In his estimation it is not the square thing. Palmer, however, is of the opin-

ion that a man who would live in Agard's locality forty years ought to be compelled to move out once into civilization. He should take his herds into the Mouse river country and enjoy life, and make money.

Burglaries Sunday Night.

Bismarck has been exempt from the raids of burglars for some time, but Sunday night these nocturnal animals broke loose and went through three establishments. McLean & Macnider's store was entered, but at just at what hour is not known, probably while the three clerks who sleep in the establishment were attending devotional services at the several churches, as they retired soon after, and none of them heard even a mouse stir in the store from that time till morning. About \$11 was secured there. The next place tackled was Blake's dry goods store. Here they—if there were more than one, three parties have been arrested—got away with twenty watch chains, worth \$2 apiece. Some time after the clerks at Whalen's wholesale crockery store retired to their virtuous couches in the rear end of the store, a man appeared at their bedroom window and looked in upon them, no doubt concluding they were wrapped in the embrace of Morpheus, as he at once stepped to the back door and began the work of opening it. He was engaged in this occupation but a short time when the sleepers arose and opened the door "in his face." This did not seem to rattle him at all. He drew a large revolver and backed out of sight. Monday one of the parties who opened the door identified a stranger on the street as the man who had been monkeying at the back door of Mr. Whalen's store, and he was arrested. Two other parties who had been in company with the stranger, one a discharged soldier named Smith, were also arrested. The evidence against the stranger, who will not tell his name, is very strong. Among the money taken from McLean & Macnider's was a \$2.50 gold piece, and he had passed that kind of a coin at Bogue & Schreck's late at night. His shoes were taken, and they fitted the tracks in the damp ground at McLean & Macnider's window, through which the entrance to the store was effected, to a fraction. The officers feel confident they have the right fish.

Cities in the Maginnis District.

Maiden, the metropolis of the Maginnis mineral region, is a booming camp—a second Deadwood. It has at least one advantage over Deadwood, and that is in its name. Timid eastern tenderheels were always suspicious of the Black Hills metropolis on account of its name. They regarded the name as indicative of evil—that somebody would get the "dead-wood" on them, an expression common in the east, describing the position of a man who is in the power of another, or as it is termed on the frontier, "in hock." The name of the new metropolis of the Maginnis region conveys an altogether different impression, and no doubt it will encourage the timid to gather there. Maiden is a genuine mining camp. It is already nearly three miles in length with the principal business portion at the head of the gulch. The great craze in a new mining district, aside of the hunt after bonanzas, is starting towns. On every flat piece of ground a new city, with a big sounding name, is located. In many places, notably in the Black Hills, five or six towns were together in such a manner as to render it a difficult matter to tell where one begins the other ends. This will no doubt be the result in the Maginnis district. The building up of mining cities in new mineral sections, however, is a sure sign that there is something to found the towns on, and the length of Maiden is the best advertisement the Maginnis country has had yet.

New towns are starting up throughout that whole region. The city of Wehrt has just been organized in the Montana district, a few miles west of Maiden, and several new camps have been started in the Baker district, on the same belt but still further west.

Large Herds Coming.

Ex-Mayor Hackett assures the TRIBUNE that Driscoll, Connors and Diekey, extensive cattle growers in the Little Missouri region, intend to start with their large herds to ranges in the Mouse river country. This is the key, evidently, to the Yellowstone Journal's absurd attack upon the Mouse river region last week. It is the purpose of these large stock raisers to find a land where they can put up hay for winter feeding, and there is no country offers advantages equal to the Mouse river valley. The finest grasses grow profusely in that section, and they also cure on the ground where they grow. This is a big advantage to stockmen. In addition to this advantage thousands of tons of hay can be cut and put up very cheaply now. Of course this can not be done when the valley becomes settled with farmers, and occupied by hundreds of herds, but it can be done for at least the next three years. The herds belonging to the parties referred to will begin to move towards their new ranges on or about June 1st.

Comparisons are Odious.

Alderman Johnson has been offered \$9,000 for thirty-seven feet on Broadway, just north of the Red River Valley Bank.—Fargo Paper.

W. B. Shaw refused \$8,000 for twenty-five feet on Main street, Bismarck; L. N. Griffin refused \$13,500 for twenty-five feet on the same street; and J. W. Raymond was refused two-thirds of a twenty-five foot lot on the same street for \$6,000. These lots cost

\$15.00 each less than ten years ago. And yet as Fargo papers say, the boom is only coming at Bismarck.

HOW IT LOOKS

To a Man Who Had to Sleep in His Chair in Bismarck.

Mr. J. O. Stewart, editor of the Clarkeville (Iowa) Star, paid the northwest a visit a short time since, and winds up his letter as follows: "At Fargo the North Pacific runs nearly west to Bismarck, on the Missouri, traversing a boundless level plain, excellent land, watered by several fine little rivers, among them the Sheyenne and James, whose valleys are as rich as mud can be made, reaching away to the north and south. Along the line are many thriving young cities. Among the best, in our judgment, are Tower City, Valley City and Jamestown, the latter the largest. We have no means of giving the census of these places. The census of 1880 would be valueless, as some of the towns at that date were hardly known, but how number their inhabitants by the thousand. From Fargo to Bismarck is 225 miles, and a finer country would be hard to find. But it is treeless, and hardly a mound to interrupt the vision in any direction.

"We reached Bismarck at 8:30—if on time, which seldom occurs—where the train stops for the night. The train hardly halts before the grand rush is made for the hotels, and woe to him who is near the rear. His chances for hanging on a peg or sleeping in a chair are 99 per cent. There are several large hotels, but the crowd is the largest, and the only sure plan to secure a bed is to telegraph ahead.

"Bismarck is a thriving city, handsomely located on the bluffs of the Big Muddy, and has 'great expectations,' but whether it will realize all its hopes is somewhat problematical. She is going to have a strong rival just across the creek in the new town of Mandan.

"To those who visited Dakota five, or even three years ago, the change is almost beyond comprehension or belief. Then it was a boundless level plain, flat almost as a floor, with here and there a squatter's cabin only to break the monotony. Now it is a huge farm, covered with comfortable houses and thrifty towns, intersected by great lines of railroad, burdened by passengers and freight beyond their ability to carry, all hurrying, rushing and striving to reach this land of great promise, many of them to grow rich, many of them to become prosperous, and many of them to sad disappointments and suffering.

"In our next we shall try and tell you of the country seen west of the Missouri river. In the meantime we advise our readers not to go there till they read it."

Filthy Back Alleys.

The mayor of Sioux City has issued a proclamation, and judging from the subjoined paragraph there must be something rotten in that town:

"Therefore all persons are hereby notified and required to at once remove from their grounds and from the streets and alleys adjacent thereto all dead, putrid or decaying carcasses, flesh, fish or vegetables, all deposits of manure, entrails, offal or other unwholesome substances, or filth of any kind or description, and all obstructions in or upon the streets or alleys."

Of course the streets and alleys of Bismarck are like new pins in comparison to the streets and alleys of Sioux City. A few hundred cart loads of blistering filth, however, taken from the alley between Third and Fourth streets, in the rear of the restaurants and hotels on the north side of Main street, would do no one any injury. Yet it is our firm belief that there are not to exceed a dozen dead dogs, cats, rats and Chinamen in the alley between the streets named. But just how deep the swill is at one or two points we decline to say. Perhaps some of our city officials whose duty it is to ascertain, can tell. We give it up.

Postoffice Lock Boxes.

A new lot of lock boxes have been received at the postoffice. They will be put in place in a day or two. Those who want them should make application at once. Letters for the lock boxes are distributed within fifteen minutes after the arrival of the train, and persons renting these boxes can secure their mail usually before the crowd for the general delivery gathers. The office is being extended, also, so as to give more room in the lobby.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trespassing upon any portion of the sw ¼ of sec. 32, town 139 n, range 80 w.,

Known as the Jackson Claim, and lying within the corporate limits of the city of Bismarck. JOHN J. JACKMAN, att'd & w.

Short Breath.

O. Bortle, Manchester, N. Y., was troubled with asthma for seven years. Had been obliged to sit up sometimes ten or twelve nights in succession. Found immediate relief from THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, and is now entirely cured. Sold by P. V. & Co.

Treat Your Teeth

Rather than have them pulled. Let your dentist save all he can. You deserve to have trouble because you have not used SOZODONT. When properly fixed, then rub on the SOZODONT and keep them all right for time to come.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, Dakota, April 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 2 p. m., May 20, 1882, viz:

Nathaniel E. Skelton,

H. E. No. 238, for the southeast quarter and lot 3 of northwest quarter, in one-half southwest quarter section 2, township 138 north, range 79 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence and cultivation of said tract, viz.: J. A. Field, Cyrus Scribner, Wm. H. Thurston and J. A. Stoyell, all of Burleigh county, D. T., postoffice address Bismarck. 45-49 JOHN A. REA, Register.

The People of

DAKOTA

And of the whole Northwest, who contemplate visiting Chicago and the East, and who desire to travel over the BEST ROUTE, should purchase tickets over the

C. ST. P. M. & O. RY.

This route, through Elroy and Madison, Wisconsin, forms the only through line from

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

To Chicago,

That runs passenger trains through without change with Pullman Palace Sleepers on all express trains. Also remember that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y is the

ONLY LINE

Running through trains between

ST. PAUL & COUNCIL BLUFFS,

With Sleeping Cars through without change to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Tickets over all lines of the C. St. P. M. & O. R'y can be secured from any ticket agent in the Northwest, and at the Company's offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

When going to Chicago and the East, ask for tickets through Elroy and Madison, and when going to Yankton, Omaha, Kansas City and the Southwest, ask for tickets through Sioux City, and you will have the satisfaction of riding over one of the best roads in the United States, and that road is the

C. ST. P. M. & O.

F. B. CLARKE, T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Ag't, Gen'l Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

Carpenter & Cary,

Land Agents

N. P. R. R. CO.,

Mandan, D. T.

Town Lots in all parts of Mandan. Desirable lots in the N. P. addition to Mandan. If you want to buy or sell, call on

Carpenter & Cary.

G. H. Fairchild, Pres't. W. A. Dillon, Cash'r. Asa Fisher, Vice Pres't. F. W. McKinney, Asst. Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BISMARCK, DAKOTA

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American Exchange Nat. Bank, New York. First National Bank, Chicago. Merchants Nat. Bank, St. Paul.

Exchange on all the Principal Cities of Europe. Collections Receive Prompt Attention. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ON ANY BUSINESS IN OUR LINE.

D. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lamé Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches. The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00. FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

Sole sale by PETERSON, VERDER & CO.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 13, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 2 p. m., on the 15th day of May, 1882, viz:

George G. Rhude,

H. E. No. 499, for the northeast quarter section 30, township 144 north, range 81 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz.: Joseph H. Taylor, R. A. Coffey and J. A. Coffey, postoffice Turtle Valley, and Geo. Peoples, Bismarck postoffice; all of Burleigh county, D. T. 45-49 JOHN A. REA, Register.

IMPERFECT PAGE

THE METROPOLIS

Young men and maidens long to play
Lawn tennis on the green:
To bound the ball across the net,
And yell for "Love, fifteen!"

The North Pacific has commenced the sinking of an artesian well in Fargo.

A regular spring drizzle set in last night. It acted as though it had come to stay.

Quinlan & Halloran are now taking their turn in fixing up their place. They intend to be as tony as anybody.

There is a good opening for a general store, a blacksmith shop and other business houses in the new town of Clarke.

Prairie fires have been raging all around the city during the past few days, but thus far we have heard of no damage done by them.

Notwithstanding the rains of yesterday those who came in from the rural districts last evening report the roads in good condition.

Ex-Mayor Hackett got away yesterday with an expedition for Villard, the metropolis of the Mouse river valley. The Missouri party are among the number.

J. B. Taylor formerly of Yankton, has put a day on the streets of Bismarck, and is willing and anxious to accommodate any one who is in need of his services.

The artesian well tower and engine house, on the high ground in the northern portion of Bismarck, looks like one of those Pennsylvania Dutch churches—more steeple than church.

But little has been said of late about the Bismarck May races to take place on the 20th inst., and the five mile race between a Bismarck woman and the Mandan equestrienne.—What about it?

Five coaches crowded with passengers arrived last evening from the east. This is the way they have been coming in for the past week, and a more intelligent lot of people cannot be found on any road east or west.

People living in sections where the small-pox scourge is prevalent will be delighted with the warm wave that is on at present. Small-pox cannot live in warm weather. It is a cold weather disease. A temperature of 70 degrees will prevent it from spreading.

The monthly literary exercises of the pupils of the public schools, consisting of original essays, recitations, songs, dialogues, etc., will be held at the brick school house on Friday, May 5th, at 2:30 p. m. Parents and friends of the pupils, and all others interested in the welfare of the public schools, are invited to attend.

The young Scotchman, who has taken a ranche in the Missouri river valley about fifteen miles below Bismarck, yesterday purchased a quantity of plants at the Bismarck greenhouse and sent them to his parents in Glasgow, Scotland, to show that the people among whom he has cast his lot are not barbarians but lovers of flowers.

Capt. Jackson, of the Seventh cavalry, stationed at Fort Snelling, who arrived in the city Wednesday evening, leaves this morning by the P. & W. for Fort Buford. He will have command of the guard that goes out to protect the telegraph-builders between Poplar river agency and Rocky Point, the steamboat landing for the Maginnis mines.

The best bird dog in Dakota, is owned by Mr. Harris, night watchman at M. L. Marsh's sample room. He is a thoroughbred setter, one year old, and is a good retriever. He works equally well on water fowl, as chickens. He is a handsome dog as well as a good one in every respect. The owner has refused \$50 for him, his price being \$75, but he is not anxious to sell.

The new lock boxes were put into the post-office yesterday. They are beauties. Those wanting them should apply at once. Those holding keys can usually get their mail within fifteen or twenty minutes after the arrival of the train and get out before the rush for the general delivery commences. All who value time and wish to avoid annoyance will secure one of these boxes.

The party of gentlemen from Missouri, mention of whose bad luck, while going to the Mouse river country, was made by the Tribune yesterday morning, have concluded to try it again. Ex-Mayor Hackett will pilot them to the promised land this time, and hence they are sure to get through. In addition to the Missouri party several others intend to accompany the expedition.

It has been a common custom in Bismarck for low-bred strangers in the city to expose their persons on the streets and in alleys, in broad daylight. A couple of men observed the custom on Fifth street yesterday, and on complaint of R. R. Marsh they were arrested and now languish in the county bastille, in default of the assessment made against them by Judge Hare. They will practice better manners, perhaps, when they get out.

Parents who allow their children to roam about after night, perhaps never stop to think that the public streets are only fit places to educate boys for the penitentiary. Few young men can be found in our public prisons who do not owe their positions to the liberty they were accorded by their parents of running the streets day and night. The penitentiary is the natural result of a street education. Run your boys in after dark. It's the best plan.

Messrs. Hanscom, Jewell & Co., real estate dealers, yesterday listed about 10,000 acres of A. 1 land near the railroad in the vicinity of Clarke and Sixteenth Sidings. This land is the cream of Burleigh county, as the parties who own it have held it several years, and when selected nearly the whole of Burleigh county was in the market to select from. Prices range from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per acre and will be sold for cash or on time payments.

When Capt. Braithwaite left for up the river with the Big Horn, he asked Commodore Maratta to take charge of a few barrels of lime and cement he had on the levee. The commodore thinking that the captain had a dozen barrels or so for private use, promised to look after them. Yesterday morning, when it began to rain, he thought to get the stuff in out of the wet, and repaired to the levee to find 300 barrels there. This threw him into a peak of trouble, and he rushed all over the country to find a warehouse big enough in which to store them. His captives are always getting him into such boxes.

Contracts Awarded.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has awarded contracts for Indian supplies in Dakota and Montana as follows: Hard

bread, 4 cents per pound, to August Wyel, of St. Louis; rice, 5 cents per pound, to Dwight, Treadway & Co., St. Louis; 160,000 pounds of beef for the Blackfeet agency, at \$3.44, and 500,000 pounds of beef for Standing Rock, at 465 per cwt. both to T. C. Power, Helena; 20,000 pounds of bacon at 11½ cents, to Armour & Co., Chicago, and 20,000 pounds at 12½ cents to Wm. H. Smith, St. Louis; and 75,000 pounds of flour delivered at the Blackfeet agency at \$3.34 per cwt., to T. C. Power. Commodore Power, it seems, got away with the lion's share this time.

An Unintentional Compliment.

Major Kirk gave the TRIBUNE an unintentional compliment yesterday. He said it lead people in the east to expect too much of this country. The people of the east should always bear in mind that this is a new country; that they are not asked to come out here and revel in gardens of roses. Neither should they expect to see palatial temples of commerce and business in this city. It is presumed by the TRIBUNE that they know all this, and the TRIBUNE asks them to come here to help build up Bismarck and its tributary country. The material is all here for a first-class job.

A Three-Story Brick for Bismarck.

A few days since the TRIBUNE made mention of the fact that the work of erecting a three story brick block on the northwest corner of Main and Third streets would be commenced during the present month. Negotiations were pending for the purchase of the corner lot at the time, and the matter in consequence would bear only a mere mention. Yesterday the negotiations were consummated. The new national bank of Bismarck has bought 25 by 105 feet on the corner, paying therefor \$6,000 cash. Last fall Rev. Mr. Anderson, an enterprising down-east divine, purchased the two lots on the corner in question, fifty feet on Main street, and running back one hundred and fifty on Third to the alley. Of this ground he has sold the quantity designated above. The bank and Mr. Anderson will at once commence the erection of a fine three-story brick block, fifty by one hundred feet. The improvement will be first-class in every particular. The plans for the building have been already gotten up by a Minneapolis architect, and by the first of September if not before, the block will be ready for occupancy.

Another Weather Crank.

Another weather crank has just come to the surface. This time he hails from England, but makes weather medicine for the entire world on this side of the globe. His is the "equinoctial theory," and here is the way he gives it to us through the Evening Trade List of London:

I hasten to give you the conclusions I arrived at concerning the coming summer, after the equinoctial period that has just passed.

I would observe that the said period has been one of a very decided character, for after a long spell of warm weather, most unusually so for the time of year, and winds from the southwest, a marked change took place on the 21st, the wind getting north of west, with heavy snow falling for some hours, coupled with a sharp frost during the night.

On the 22d inst. the weather continued very cold, with snow showers off and on during the day, culminating in a severe frost at night, with the wind in the north to the northeast.

On the 23d, the wind we find again in the west, with the weather getting somewhat warmer.

Believing, as many now do, in the theory, such a decided break in the weather, at the most critical time, can only be considered to mark a decided character to the coming season, and my reading of it is as follows: From now till about the end of June the principal feature of the season will be its dryness, accompanied generally with warmth. For the months of July and August the reverse will be the case, the weather being colder, with heavy falls of rain. In September the weather will become more settled.

No Complaint from North Dakota.

The New York Produce Exchange Bulletin says that considerable complaint comes from North Dakota regarding the spring wheat outlook for this season; that the ground is too cold and wet, and in consequence the seeding is backward. This may be the case in the Red river valley, but it is not the case in the Bismarck district. In this region nearly all the spring wheat was sown in February, when the ground was in as fine condition as ground could possibly have been. Ever since then the weather has been most propitious and the wheat is now up to the height of from one to two inches, and as vigorous as any that ever grew under the sun. The rainfall in this region, (which is regarded as a dry, rainless belt by rival wheat growing sections) was over one and a quarter inches in March, and over three and one-half in April, according to the report of Sergeant Cramer, of the signal service station in Bismarck, while during the latter part of February, after the seed had been planted, several snowfalls covered the ground to the depth of about three feet. Thus it will be seen that the moisture has been ample as it always is. The mean temperature since the time the great bulk of the wheat has been put in the ground in this region, has been of the most favorable character. Hence, the wheat growers of North Dakota, in the country tributary to Bismarck are not the men who are complaining. The gran-

gers in the Red river valley, to be sure, have cause to complain, but they do not constitute the wheat growers of North Dakota, by a j. f. (jug full.) They have not yet begun their spring plowing, on account of the flood in that valley. Still there is time for them to get their seed in and harvest a crop nearly as good as will be harvested in the Bismarck district. The New York Produce Exchange Bulletin can put it down that North Dakota, excepting the limited section embracing the valley of the Red, is not complaining.

The Rainfall in Bismarck.

It has been the delight of the real estate dealers of the Red river valley to advertise Bismarck as a dry, rainless waste of country. They even employed Eli Perkins, the biggest liar on the face of the earth, to write it up as the Northwestern drouth belt. The warm, soaking rain shower, which visited the country tributary to this city early yesterday morning, suggested the idea of obtaining the record of the rainfall from the signal service officer at Bismarck, for the past two months, when moisture is needed to advance the crops in the ground. The records show that during the month of March 1.22 inches fell, and during April 3.56 inches fell. The amount of rainfall gives the lie to Bismarck's detractors in a manner they can't repudiate. The beauty of the rainfalls in this region lies in the fact that they occur just when they are needed. They do not come during the harvest time, nor when the threshing season is in full blast, nor during seeding time in February, nor when the holiday season is on in midwinter, but after the seed is all in the ground—during March and April, with refreshing showers scattered throughout the month of May. "That's the kind of a country we are."

The Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Drovers' Journal's annual report from the ranching regions of America is just published. It shows the outlook for western cattle growers to be exceedingly flattering. The general average loss of cattle during the winter was four per cent, against nine per cent during the winter of 1880 and 1881. In the chief cattle-growing sections the loss does not exceed three per cent. The general condition of cattle on ranges is reported twenty per cent better than at the corresponding time in average years. Grass is rather more forward, especially in the southwest. The clipping season in the more southern states and territories will open no sooner, but the general clipping season will commence sooner, and the southwest shipments this year will exceed last year's by fully ten per cent. Texas will send at least twenty per cent more. Gratifying progress has been made in the introduction of improved blood, and breeders of fine stock are enjoying a big boom by reason of the extraordinary western demand for bulls. There is no decrease anywhere except a few scattering cases of so-called black-leg. The calf crop is the largest known for years.

American Agitators in England.

LONDON, May 4.—Correspondence between Great Britain and the United States relative to the publication of matter in American publications calculated to incite outrages in Ireland, is published.

In a dispatch dated April 27, Earl Granville says:

"I think it well to state that Sir Edward Thornton reported to me last summer that he had been confidently informed through trustworthy sources that the government of the United States was not disposed to take up too warmly the cause of any American citizens, native or naturalized, who went to England and Ireland with the express object of agitating and then applying to the United States for protection. It considered that there was no reason why such Americans should be entitled to better treatment than Irishmen for the same offense."

Big Horn Tunnel Completed.

BILLINGS, M. T., May 4.—[Special].—The bore of the Big Horn tunnel is through. The laborers working from the east and the west ends met last night. The work will be completed May 15 for the passage of cars. The tunnel is eleven hundred and fifty feet long. It was begun last November and the work has been pushed night and day. It was the most serious obstacle that was encountered between Glendive and the Rocky mountain division. The grading to Benson's landing, three hundred and forty miles from Glendive, will be finished July first. Thirty-six hundred men and twenty-two hundred horses and mules are being employed in the completion of this work. Trains will run to Billings by July 1st.

Peeters Shot.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 4.—At Opelika, Ala., this morning, Henry Hart and Billy Williams, policemen, were shot, Hart mortally and Williams slightly. It is alleged that Samuel and Robert Love, T. J. Key and W. H. Hanson did the shooting. It is said that the trouble grew out of an old feud between Hart and the Loves. The Loves and Hanson are in jail. Key fled.

The president has issued a proclamation warning the cowboys and other ruffians of Arizona to let up.

William Breen, David Forsythe and William Stewart were drowned at Mapleton, D. T., yesterday, while boating on the river.

There is a large immigration of Holland farmers into Charles Mix county, D. T. They bring considerable wealth with them.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

SOME of the papers on the south side of the 46th parallel are advocating the location of the capital of the new state to be formed out of southern Dakota, in some unsettled central portion of that half of the territory. It would be a good scheme to distribute the population.

The Aurora Advocate, published at Aurora, Brookings county, D. T., is the latest newspaper adventure that has come to our table. John Lynch, the editor of the Advocate, says in his salutatory that the initial number is not a fair sample of what the paper will be. We trust, for the sake of Dakota journalism, that he is telling the truth.

The Fargo Republican of recent date said: "Mr. Duces, who passed through Kibby yesterday, reports that several carloads of steers were recently shipped to that place by eastern parties for the purpose of starting there a large dairy farm." The good Dr. Hall must have been absent when his wicked assistants slipped the a ove into the columns of that infallible sheet—the Republican. Steers for a dairy farm is good.

UTAH is anxious to get representation in congress again. She has no one there now to look after her interests, accordingly she has constructed a state constitution, which will be submitted to a vote of the people on the 23d of the present month. After its ratification has been accomplished, congress will be memorialized to admit Utah to the union, which congress of course will not do so long as polygamy exists there. The subject of polygamy was discussed in the convention, but it was left for congress to take action thereon.

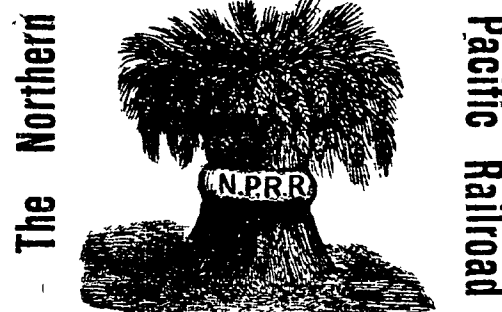
THE Chicago Inter Ocean has been giving some attention to the stampede for Dakota, and it says that the enthusiasm over Dakota seems to exceed even the California fever in the days when gold was first discovered. From all parts of the east and west come tidings of preparation to move into the great territory. From some places enough families are going to start a village on their own account, with their old neighbors at their doors. There will be many disappointments, no doubt, but the certainty is much better than in the California exodus. Here gold lies just beneath the surface on every acre, and, though requiring labor and transformation to make it available, is much more likely to be found, in the shape of wheat, than in the original ore whose discovery was so much a question of chance in "the glorious climate of California."

YANKTON PRESS, 29th ult.: "The direct statement is made by a Montana politician that there is a project on foot to secure the admission of Montana into the Union as a compromise by the democrats upon the proposition to admit Dakota. Montana is democratic, and it is figured that one will offset the other. In all the democratic reports against Dakota's admission we do not remember to have seen anything regarding the political aspect of the situation. Their opposition has been based entirely upon an alleged lack of population in Dakota. The census of 1880 shows that in June of that year Dakota contained 135,180 people, and Montana 39,157 people. Since that event the increase in Dakota has been very much greater than the increase in Montana. The statesmanlike claim that the insufficiency of population should stand in the way of statehood appears to melt into nothing when applied to a democratic territory."

REDFIELD JOURNAL: "So much has been said of the fight now going on between Gov. Ordway and Delegate Pettigrew that we want to ask what it is for? Mr. Pettigrew has not written or published a word about Ordway or the late unpleasantness for months. There is no public fight going on. Mr. Pettigrew is not opposing the governor in his work as governor of Dakota, nor has he ever been. He did not begin the fight. Did not say a word till Ordway had abused the people and him, and he did not publish an article until the abuse had become unbearable. He stopped as soon as he had shown him up in his true light. And now while the governor and his emissaries are trying to belittle him, he lets them rail away. Verily he shows the best sense. He is in a position to do more good in congress the next two years than any other man in Dakota, and he knows all the ways of congressmen. He should be our next delegate, by all means."

THERE seems to be a crank at the Cheyenne Indian agency, on the Missouri river, who wants to poison everybody in that section. A few weeks ago he attempted to poison a whole family at the post, and now he is after Lieut. Hoffman. A Fort Sully correspondent of the Yankton Herald writes as follows, under date of April 18: "Some, in fact a great deal of excitement exists at Bennett over the attempted poisoning of Lieut. Hoffman, Q. M. and C. S. at that place. A suspected party is now in the guard house; what evidence is against him your correspondent does not know. This attempt is certainly fiendish in the extreme. How any human being could plan such a crime is past finding out. We hear that this is the third attempt upon the

life of Lieut. Hoffman. Meat (chickens and beef) in his house were filled with arsenic, but it seems the poisoner overdid the thing by putting a half pound or more into what he supposed would be next put upon their table."



To the Land Explorer,
To the Business Man,
To the Farmer,
To the Mechanic,
To the Laborer,
To the Sportsman,
To the Tourist,
To the Miner

TO ALL CLASSES!

For the Raising of Wheat,
For the Raising of Stock
For Ready and Cash Markets,
For a Healthy Climate
For Sure and Good Crops.
For Remunerative Investments,
For Business Opportunities,
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44th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on
Wednesday, May 31, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st entered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.
2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.
The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

MAY DRAWING.

1 Prize \$30,000 10 Prizes \$10 ea \$10,000
1 Prize 10,000 30 Prizes 20 ea 10,000
1 Prize 5,000 60 Prizes 20 ea 12,000
10 Prizes \$1,000 ea 10,000 1,000 Prizes 10 ea 10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea 10,000
9 Prizes \$300 ea, Approximation Prizes \$2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea. " " 1,800
8 Prizes 100 ea. " " 800
1,960 Prizes. \$112,400

Whole Tickets, \$2. Half Tickets, \$1.
27 Tickets, \$50 35 Tickets \$100
Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of \$5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman, 309 Broadway, New York.

TO STEAMBOATMEN!

I have on hand and for sale Bailed Hay, Ice, Cordwood, and Fresh Beef at Wolf Point, M. T.

CHAS. ANTONY.

SHIRT MANUFACTORY

Next door east of Strauss' jewelry store by

MRS. M. J. COOPER.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Notice of Final Proof.

AND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., May 3, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereon on the third day of June, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz.:

Thomas Van Ertten for the Southwest quarter of Section thirty-four, Township one hundred and thirty-nine, Range eighty, and names the following as his witnesses, viz. Dr. H. E. Porter, William Thompson, James A. Emmons and R. M. R. sh, all of Burleigh county, D. T., postoffice address, Bismarck, D. T.
48-52 JOHN A. REA, Register.

J. C. CADY, FURNITURE!

House Furnishing Goods of All Kinds. No. 19 Third Street, Bismarck.